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Pope says Mideast peace must be just

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul II has told U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev that a lasting Middle East peace must be just and meet the legitimate aspirations of all sides. The Pope said in a letter to Mr. Bush, who is expected to brief the pontiff on the peace conference at his meeting next week at the Vatican. The Pope said he hoped the parties could achieve mutual trust needed for peace after years of war, hostility and suffering. Agreement was possible only if participants had the "firm conviction that true peace, lasting peace, can only be achieved if the demands of justice are met." The letters were sent to Mr. Bush and Mr. Gorbachev on the eve of the conference and relayed by the Vatican Wednesday. The Pope told Gorbachev peace must "take into account the legitimate aspirations of all parties."

Gorbachev, Mitterrand meet

LATCHE, France (R) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Wednesday he had been promised aid for the Soviet Union during talks with President Francois Mitterrand at the French leader's rural retreat. "We have received from France not only words, but economic cooperation, concrete intentions, credits," he said after a 90-minute first round of talks at Mitterrand's house deep in the Landes pine forest, 70 kilometres north of the Spanish border. He said in a joint television interview Mr. Mitterrand had assured him France would do all it could to help the Soviet Union. He gave no details. Mr. Gorbachev, on his way home from the Middle East peace conference, denied he was disappointed that U.S. President George Bush had failed to make any public offer of aid after their meeting in Madrid. He called him a trusted, benevolent and solid partner. Mr. Mitterrand said he was delighted that Israel and the Arabs were finally sitting at the same negotiating table but said the road to peace would be long and hard. "When you want to make peace the only way is to talk to the enemy. I am delighted to see that this truth, for too long forgotten, was today become reality," Mr. Mitterrand said in a statement after the conference opened.

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Landmark Arab-Israeli parley begins

Bush sets tone with call for 'territorial compromise'

Israelis, Arabs hail Bush speech Abu Jaber sees positive thrust and spirit, emphasises U.S. role King: Madrid last chance to address root problems

MADRID (Agencies) — Israeli and Arab spokesmen stressed the positive in U.S. President George Bush's keynote address to Wednesday's Middle East peace conference. "We felt that the U.S. administration's determination to achieve comprehensive peace in the Middle East is still strong," Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa told Reuters. In the volatile Middle East, words can be as loaded as guns, the president speech proved. When President Bush said in his speech that he believed "ter-

ritorial compromise is essential for peace," both sides jerked to attention. But for different reasons. Some Israelis said the phrase "territorial compromise" meant Israel could keep lands it has occupied since the 1967 Middle East war while sharing sovereignty over them with their Arab inhabitants. Israel has been willing to consider such a formulation under some conditions. The top aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said he was pleased Mr. Bush had used those words rather than the usual

"lands for peace" formulation — shorthand for two key U.N. Resolutions which call on Israel to code lands it occupied in the 1967 war. U.S. policy has consistently called for Israeli withdrawal — in return for peace with the Arabs — but has declined to specify how much land should be returned. Other Israelis were displeased, decoding the phrase "territorial compromise" to mean that Israel must yield occupied lands. "That's the formula of the

Combined agency dispatches MADRID — Foreign Minister Kamel Abu Jaber Wednesday conveyed to U.S. President George Bush a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein wishing him success in his endeavours to bring about a just and comprehensive peace to the Middle East. In his message, King Hussein said he highly valued Mr. Bush's efforts and determination to arrive at a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine problem. Dr. Abu Jaber, who heads the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the peace conference



Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush attend the opening session of the Madrid Middle East peace conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has reaffirmed his belief that the Middle East peace conference, which opened in Madrid Wednesday, might be the last chance to deal with the root causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem and expressed hope that the event would signal the end of a "tragic era" in the region. In an interview with International Television News (ITN), the King also said that continued Israeli settlement building in the occupied territories could be "dangerous and ominous" for the peace process. In the interview, conducted before the opening of the peace conference Wednesday, the King also reaffirmed Jordan's total

commitment to working towards achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict. Following are some of the questions and the King's answers in the interview: Question: Your Majesty, should people in the West see the Madrid conference as a historic opportunity or rather as a conference which is being convened primarily under American pressure? Answer: I believe it should be viewed as a historic opportunity and a chance to alter and change many facts in this region that have become so over the years an attempt and possibly the last attempt to deal with the root

Palestinians to join multilateral negotiations

From George Hawatmeh in Madrid

THE PALESTINIANS will attend multilateral regional talks "if and when they are held, according to a senior member of the Palestinian side to the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. "We will go and attend those talks if and when they are held," said the delegate, who did not want to be identified by name. Holding those talks, however, requires from the Israelis to be forthcoming on the other issues they have been obstinate on. The Palestinian delegate explained that for the stage of negotiations to reach the third and final leg as envisioned by the U.S., real progress must be made on such issues as the building of Jewish settlements and "repressive" measures taken by the Israelis against the Palestinian people under occupation. "If we reach the stage where the Israelis take the necessary steps towards peace, then the multilateral regional talks will take place and we will join them," the Palestinian leader said.

Hope, scepticism and clashes in occupied lands

It was not immediately clear how this position squared with the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) stance on the issues of regional talks, which was "closely coordinated with Syria and announced following the two-day meeting in Damascus last week. The position, agreed upon by Syria, Lebanon and the PLO, was that multilateral talks would be held until Israel begins withdrawing from the occupied lands. There were unconfirmed reports here last night that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was planning to hold "crisis" talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Sharaa and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir over a Syrian demand that bilateral talks between Syria and Israel be attended by the two superpowers all along. Israel opposes the idea, while Syria feels that the two superpowers, or at least the U.S., should be involved to break any deadlock that might be reached as a result of conflicting positions held by the two, according to the reports. Sources close to the American delegation said the U.S. believed at the Syrians, by raising the demand at this time, might be making an effort to "wreck" the talks.

But by late last night, the Americans apparently decided against such approach, preferring

Baker hopes bilateral talks to start in 4 days

MADRID (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said Wednesday he hoped Israelis and Arabs would begin bilateral negotiations within four days, as laid down by the invitation to the Middle East peace conference. But Mr. Baker told a news conference there was still no agreement between the parties on where or when to begin the talks. Mr. Baker said he hoped neither Arabs nor Israelis would impose pre-conditions on the talks. "We hope — the United States and the Soviet Union — that the parties will not seek to impose pre-conditions," he said. "We are continuing to actively discuss it with the parties." Israel and the Arab states are locked in a dispute over where to hold the talks. Syria, leading the Arab parties, want them in Madrid with the participation of the United States and Soviet Union, while Israel wants to hold the negotiations in the Middle East. The procedural wrangle disguises a real substantive issue.

Some Israelis hopeful but little euphoria seen

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Forty-three years and five wars after their Jewish state was founded, Israelis viewed the opening of historic peace talks with a mixture of fear, hope and scepticism. Any euphoria in the Jewish half of Jerusalem was smothered by two days of Arab-Israeli violence in Lebanon and the occupied West Bank that killed five Israelis and 11 wounded. "It's about time," said Oren Kaminsky, 22, an Israeli university student fresh from army service, as he watched television coverage of his leaders meeting Arab negotiators for the first time. "At least we started. It's a breakthrough. I don't know if it will take one year or five years but it's great that they are sitting together."

Only an umbrella, not a roof in Madrid

By Nermeen Mirrad Jordan Times Staff Reporter AMMAN — What appeared to have impressed Jordanians the most from the Madrid scenes beamed live on television Wednesday was the image of Palestinian delegation head Haidar Abdul Shafi sitting opposite Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and on equal footing with other delegates to the Middle East peace conference in the Spanish capital. "The Palestinian physician from Gaza took as prominent a seat as the enemy's premier and those of other parties to the conflict not to mention sharing the table with the presidents of the world's two superpowers," an observer told the Jordan Times. The Palestinians have tried to negotiate equal status with other delegations since the idea of a peace conference was proposed six months ago but were forced to accept a compromise by joining the Jordanian delegation to the conference. Many Palestinians and Jordanians feared that the joint delegation would serve to submerge the Palestinian identity or reiterate the "Jordan-is-Palestine" argument that radicals in Israel have tried to sell to the world. In remarks on the opening ceremony of the Madrid peace conference, many observers, and analysts said that the "visual signals" they received from the seating arrangement Wednesday showed that the "umbrella" provided by Jordan to the participating Palestinians was "only an umbrella and not a roof."

Sources in Madrid told the Jordan Times that the Palestinian delegation "felt that the seating arrangement was an achievement." They added that the Jordanians were "very happy" over the development. U.S. President George Bush seemed to allude to the prominent Palestinian presence at the negotiating table when he told reporters that "this is a historic day. I am delighted they (Palestinians) are here. Their very presence is historically significant."

Bush says compromise is key to Mideast peace

MADRID (Agencies) — U.S. President George Bush told the opening session of the Middle East peace conference he hoped it would mark a new chapter in the history of Arab-Israeli relations. "Peace in the Middle East need not be a dream," he said, sketching a path of negotiations in which the parties would discuss arms control, economic development and share scarce water resources even as they bargain over borders and Palestinian rights. He told the Arabs: "Now is the ideal moment for the Arab states to demonstrate that attitudes have changed."

Egypt calls on Israel to end control of Jerusalem

MADRID (Agencies) — Egypt, the only Arab country to have made peace with Israel, Wednesday called on the Jewish state to end its occupation of Jerusalem so it could become an open, holy city for all faiths. "The city of Jerusalem has its special situation," Amr Musa told the Middle East peace conference. "It has to remain free and open and holy to all Christians, Muslims and Jews, as well as the people of the world." "The occupying power should not exercise a monopoly or illegal sovereignty over this Holy City. It should not persist in unilateral decisions declared to annex the Holy City, as this lacks validity or legitimacy," Mr. Musa said. "The status of the Holy City should be subject to negotiation and settled by agreeing to the context of legitimacy established

Brotherhood restates rejection of peace talks, but pledges only democratic means

By P.V. Vivekanand Jordan Times Staff Reporter AMMAN — As the Middle East peace conference was opening in Madrid Wednesday, the Muslim Brotherhood reaffirmed its opposition to any negotiation with Israel but pledged to abide by democratic means to express its demand. While declaring Wednesday a "day of mourning" and "liberating its landline position," the Brotherhood, the most vocal opponent of any peace talks with Israel, reiterated that it did not support "violence in Arab countries since it will only weaken the position of the Arab and Islamic countries."

They are not against any con-

Gorbachev: Soviets paved way for peace

MADRID (Agencies) — Mikhail Gorbachev, in a unusual speech opening the Middle East peace conference, renewed his appeal Wednesday for international help for the Soviet Union, saying that spreading chaos there endangered stability around the globe. "The world community is becoming increasingly aware that what is happening in the Soviet Union has a larger bearing than any regional conflict on the vital interest of the greater part of today's world," Mr. Gorbachev said in remarks after a keynote address by U.S. President George Bush. In his first speech abroad since weathering a coup attempt last August, Mr. Gorbachev said

EC urges Israel to halt building of settlements

MADRID (Agencies) — The European Community (EC) representative at the Middle East peace talks Wednesday urged Israel to stop building settlements in the occupied territories to help keep negotiations on track. Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said in his speech to the conference that a halt to the settlements, as well as end of the Arab economic boycott against Israel, were examples of confidence-building measures essential to the success of the talks. "What is essential now, at the beginning of the conference, is that the way be opened to movement on substance. That, in our view, is why the early adoption of confidence building measures is vital," said Mr. Van den Broek, this year's president of the EC's

Brotherhood restates rejection of peace talks, but pledges only democratic means

against those who take things into their own hands," added the source. At the same time, the hardliners also appear to believe that the shape of events at the Middle East peace conference would bear out their pronouncements that Arab rights would not be realised through any negotiations with Israel. "We are waiting for Thursday and Friday," said one activist referring to the scheduled speeches of Israeli and Arab delegations as well as their replies to each other's addresses, which could possibly provide an insight into the thinking of the respective parties. At his press conference, Deputy Azzaydeh vowed to amplify what he described as "the Islamic rejection of the Jewish presence in

EC urges Israel to halt building of settlements

Moscow had cleared the way for solution of regional conflict by "joining up with the rest of the world." He described the Soviet Union as a great country going through a great transformation. With help it could emerge again as a world power and contributor to the world economy. "It is a painful and arduous process which has brought about personal tragedies and inter-ethnic and regional conflicts. Much in the world depends upon how our crisis is resolved," he said. Mr. Gorbachev said the end of the cold war offered a new chance of peace in the Middle East.

Brotherhood restates rejection of peace talks, but pledges only democratic means

Mr. Van den Broek also said cooperation on security in the

Brotherhood restates rejection of peace talks, but pledges only democratic means

Jordan did not have a choice to resist," he said. "But the Arab and Islamic worlds have a choice" (Continued on page 7)

Special issue tomorrow

In view of the ongoing Middle East peace conference in Madrid, the Jordan Times will publish a special issue on Friday, Nov. 1, 1991

Police chief rejects charges security foiled Amman rally

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A senior security official Wednesday rejected accusations by several deputies that security forces had sabotaged a rally Monday which was to denounce the U.S.-Soviet sponsored Middle East peace conference.

Organisers of the rally, which included a number of Islamic and leftist groups, had accused "suspicious (security) elements" of aborting Monday's rally.

Chief of Police Major General Fadel Al Ali denied any security involvement in the rally and rejected accusations that police were involved in its disruption.

"Jordanians with differing positions came to the rally and expressed their views," Major Gen. Ali told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview.

"But it seems they don't want to hear opposing views," he said, indicating that the opposers of the Madrid conference, which opened Wednesday, did not tolerate voices that supported it.

The rally was disrupted when a group of youth started to chant pro-peace slogans, which ended up with violence, overturned chairs and broken windows. Deputies who were scheduled to give their anti-peace conference speeches postponed the rally to an un-

known date and asked the participants to vacate the hall of the Professional Association Complex.

Gen. Ali accused the Muslim Brotherhood movement, who took part in organising the rally, of using the security forces as an excuse to prevent other opinions from being voiced.

"The Brotherhood should not use the security forces as an excuse to silence the voice of others," he stressed. He said that police did not interfere in the rally except "to keep the peace."

In a statement issued after the aborted rally, the organisers accused the authorities were purposely "suppressing the voice and will of the people."

Independent Islamic Deputy Laith Shbeilat earlier Wednesday invited the press to watch an amateur videotape of the events that occurred at Monday's rally to "prove that we are being provoked by suspicious infiltrators to sabotage it."

The 45-minute videotape showed a group of around 30 youth interrupting a sheikh who was reciting verses from the Holy Koran as they chanted pro-peace slogans.

As chairs were overturned and windows broken by youth, Mr. Shbeilat was seen asking the participants to calmly leave the hall.



Major General Fadel Al Ali

Around a dozen riot police were then seen entering the hall, but the film did not depict any interference on their part.

"The attempt by the infiltrators to sabotage the rally was under police protection," Mr. Shbeilat commented to a group watching the TV screen in his Amman office, including Muslim Brotherhood deputies.

The tape then showed the group of youth joining others outside the building, during which they staged a brief pro-peace demonstration. A participant at the rally told the Jordan Times that the youth had thrown stones at the participants as they left the building. A while later, a policeman was heard asking the youth to disperse.

Mr. Shbeilat accused the authorities of "hypocrisy" for allowing the youth to continue in their demonstration, saying that "the authorities told us parliamentarians that we could not have a congregation because they were banned."

"But the irony is that they allowed this group to congregate," he said.

Saddam assails Bush, urges Iraqis to tighten belts

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein said in remarks published as the Madrid Middle East peace talks opened that U.S. President George Bush was a snake and that Western leaders were mere tools of Zionism.

"It is a great honour to have enemies like those dirty, immoral human beings led by their worst example, the president of the United States of America," President Saddam told army officers.

He said Mr. Bush was trying to starve Iraqis through U.N. sanctions and acknowledged for the first time that food prices had shot up.

"Bush lacks humanity. Those who are deceived by the assumption that tender talk will bring the snake out of the hole should know that the snake is a poisonous one created by Zionism..." the Iraqi president said at a military decoration ceremony Tuesday.

"These days, many of the leaders in the West are the creation of Zionism," said President Saddam, in his first allusion to the Madrid conference. He also criticised Arab backers of the U.S.-brokered talks.

"Bush wants to see people with folded arms in front of him calling him Mr. President so that he can walk on their heads and tongues," he said in remarks carried by Wednesday's newspapers.

The Iraqi leader sought to rally his hand-picked people behind him and said "every sincere Iraqi is a hero of the mother of battles whether he has been honoured or not and whether he has taken up arms or not."

It was the third medal cere-

mony in the past two weeks. President Saddam has so far decorated the leadership of the ruling Baath Party with the nation's highest honours as well as senior army officers who took part in Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August last year.

It was also one of President Saddam's most headline speeches in recent weeks. "Future generations, following these evil people (the U.S. and its allies) will feel ashamed when reading about the aggressive operation on Iraq," he said.

"Future generations will curse these evil people even in their graves."

He said he was aware that food prices had soared because of rumours which swept Baghdad that the U.N. embargo imposed after the invasion of Kuwait was being tightened to punish the president for saying Iraq could endure the sanctions for 20 years.

He said the people who spread the rumours had no dignity. The government supplies about one third of every Iraqi family's needs under a rationing system at subsidised prices. But Iraqis rely on the free market to supplement their diet and prices there are about up to 20 times the official level and goods scarce.

"Iraq's harvest is not the little food they get. Their harvest is the gain in the present and in history... for ever," President Saddam said.

He promised, for the second time in 10 days, that conditions would improve. The government says huge quantities of food are on their way to state shops. Food is excluded from the U.N. embar-



Saddam Hussein go but Baghdad says it cannot afford it because its overseas assets are frozen under the sanctions.

Iraq protests to U.N.

Iraq protested to the United Nations Tuesday over Turkey's latest cross-border attacks against separatist Turkish Kurds in northern Iraq, saying they were also aimed at "innocent citizens and their homes."

Iraqi Foreign Minister Ahmad Hussein al Khudayer, in a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, also said the incursion represented "a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and international law."

"The Turkish side continues to violate the republic of Iraq's territory, sovereignty and territorial integrity targeting defenceless innocent citizens and their homes," Mr. Khudayer told the U.N. chief in a letter read on Baghdad Radio.

Brotherhood calls for Arab, Islamic action to end Iraq sanctions

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The fundamentalist Islamic movement in Jordan Wednesday denounced the continuing international sanctions against Iraq and called on Arab and Islamic countries to launch efforts to lift the embargo, imposed after the Aug. 2, 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

"Had there been unity among the one billion Muslims of the world, Iraq would not have been subject to such inhuman measures," said Ahmad Qteish Azaideh, spokesman for the dominant Muslim Brotherhood's parliamentary group.

Addressing reporters on the eve of the Middle East peace conference in Madrid, Mr. Azaideh condemned "Arab silence and indifference towards what is happening in Iraq."

Accusing the U.S. of pursuing a "policy aimed at destroying Iraq's weapons in an attempt to destroy the willpower of the Iraqi people and of the Arab and Islamic nations, to destroy any force that has the potential to destroy the Jewish entity and to permit the Zionist state to become the sole power in the region," the Brotherhood also assailed the U.N. as a "tool of the White House."

Reports from Iraq speak of near-starvation among people in the outlying regions, particularly in the south, as a result of rising

prices and the inability of the government to meet the full food requirements of the people at low prices.

The Iraqi government, which is permitted to sell \$1.6 billion of oil to raise funds to buy food and medicine with part of the proceeds, has not indicated any willingness to start oil exports after saying the terms imposed by the United Nations security council sanctions committee were unacceptable.

"The criminal plot to besiege Iraq and murder its children, men and women is continuing," said Mr. Azaideh. "It is regrettable that Arab and Muslim countries are actively involved in this plot under the pretext of observing international legitimacy," he said in a prepared statement.

The statement, which did not make any reference to the Iraqi government led by President Saddam Hussein, said that "we demand that the governments, the peoples, the political groups and the Islamic organisations in the Muslim World to raise their voices in denouncing the unfair campaign against Iraq to starve its people and destroy its weapons and technology."

Under Gulf war ceasefire terms, Iraq is obliged to destroy its chemical, biological and nuclear weapons as well as its long-range ballistic missiles. United Nations teams are carrying out the inspection and destruction programmes.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Palestinian, Israeli win U.S. award

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two lawyers, one a Palestinian and the other an Israeli, won the 1991 Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award for their work for peaceful coexistence in the occupied territories. Avigdor Feldman, a 43-year-old Israeli, was cited for his legal work opposing discrimination in Israel and human rights violations in the occupied territories, according to a statement Tuesday by the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial. Raji Sourani, a 37-year-old Palestinian, won the award for defending the rights of Palestinians and for "his commitment to non-violence and to the rule of law," the statement said. The Robert F. Kennedy Memorial was founded in 1968 in memory of President John F. Kennedy's brother, who served as his attorney-general. The award has been presented annually since 1984.

Algeria releases fundamentalist leader

ALGIERS (R) — Abdul Kader Hachani, interim president of the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), Algeria's main opposition party, was released Tuesday after a month in detention without trial, an FIS source said. Mr. Hachani, 35, took over as acting head of the party after the FIS leader Abassi Madani and his deputy Ali Belhadj were arrested in June following widespread rioting in which officials said 55 people were killed. Mr. Madani and Mr. Belhadj remain in custody, facing charges of conspiracy against the state. Mr. Hachani was arrested on Sept. 28 on suspicion of threatening army morale by calling on troops to disobey orders. The FIS has been demanding the release of its leaders as a condition for the party's participation in Algeria's first multi-party elections, due to be held on Dec. 26. FIS spokesman Rabah Kebir told a news conference the party would soon announce whether or not it would take part.

Decolonisation panel welcomes Sahara truce

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The General Assembly's Decolonisation Committee adopted a resolution without a vote Tuesday welcoming the entry into force on Sept. 6 of a ceasefire in Western Sahara under a peace plan calling for a referendum in the disputed territory. The resolution, sponsored by about 50 countries, also endorsed a call by the Security Council for Morocco and the Polisario Front to continue to cooperate with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in implementing the plan. The referendum, to be held early next year, will give the population of the former Spanish colony an opportunity to choose between integration with Morocco, which controls most of the territory, and independence, for which Polisario has been waging a guerrilla war since 1976. Each side has accused the other of violating the ceasefire.

British Foreign Office minister in Qatar

BAHRAIN (R) — British Foreign Office Minister Douglas Hogg arrived in Qatar Wednesday on the third leg of his tour of Gulf Arab states, the Gulf News Agency said. Mr. Hogg has visited the United Arab Emirates where he said Abu Dhabi had agreed to give consular officials access to 10 British passport holders detained since September in a roundup of Bank of Credit and Commerce International executives. He later flew to Bahrain where he said

Gulf Arab states were still far from agreeing on a collective security plan for the region.

Senate panel approves Iran hostage probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to proceed with an investigation of allegations the 1980 Reagan-Bush presidential campaign conspired with Iran to delay the release of U.S. hostages until after Ronald Reagan was elected president. The 9-8 vote Tuesday was for a resolution providing \$600,000 to carry out the inquiry. The ranking Republican on the investigating subcommittee, Sen. Jim Jeffords of Vermont, voted "present" rather than voting against the measure with the rest of his Republican colleagues. One Democrat, Sen. Christopher Dodd of Connecticut, also voted against it. Sen. Terry Sanford, a North Carolina Democrat and chairman of the investigating panel, said he hoped to conduct a fair and non-partisan probe. "If the Republicans as a party choose to keep this from being investigated, I think that speaks for itself," he said, suggesting that the Republicans are afraid of what an investigation might find. Republican Sen. Richard Lugar of Indiana threatened to filibuster the measure when it comes before the full Senate. "It isn't a question of covering up something. This is a case of manufacturing something to investigate," Mr. Lugar said. "There is not a credible case."

Egypt gets more F-16s from U.S.

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt will double its fleet of U.S.-built F-16 fighter-bombers by the mid-1990s, the air force commander says. Egypt presently has 80 F-16s, delivered in the late 1980s. The United States has just begun delivery of a third batch of 40 planes. Lieutenant-General Ahmad Nasr, the air force commander, disclosed agreement on a fourth shipment of F-16C and F-16D warplanes at a briefing for local reporters. Wednesday's newspapers carried a summary. Gen. Nasr said delivery of the third group will be completed next year. The United States will begin shipping the fourth in 1994, he said. He did not specify the number of aircraft involved. But military sources said F-16s are delivered in groups of 40 each. Gen. Nasr's disclosure means that Egypt will have 160 F-16s by the middle of the decade. The warplanes and other U.S. arms are financed from a \$1.3 billion annual military aid grant extended every year since 1985.

'Australia used for secret Iran shipments'

SYDNEY (R) — Australia was used for a secret transshipment of weapons from Israel to Iran in 1987 despite an international arms embargo against Tehran, a former Israeli intelligence officer said. "Certain arms were shipped through Australia to Iran from the Israelis, with the intervention of the Americans," Ari Ben-Menashe said in an interview with the Special Broadcasting Service programme Dateline broadcast Wednesday. "About 4,000 ToV (anti-tank) missiles were moved through Perth," he said. Artillery was also shipped through Australia. Mr. Ben-Menashe has raised a political and legal storm over his allegations quoted in the book "The Samson Option, Israel, America and the Bomb" by U.S. author Seymour Hersh. He said \$80 million had been deposited in Australian banks since 1983 from arms deals.

China sold nuclear know-how to Iran, newspaper report says

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. intelligence community has concluded that China supplied Iran with equipment capable of making enriched uranium as part of an Iranian bid to develop nuclear arms, the Washington Post reported in its Wednesday edition.

Citing unnamed U.S. administration officials, the newspaper said U.S. intelligence had determined that Iran sought much more technology than it needed to develop a civilian nuclear power network, Tehran's officially-stated goal.

"The U.S. intelligence community has recently concluded that Iran is aggressively seeking to develop a nuclear weapon and that China has provided Iran with equipment capable of making some fissile material for such a weapon," the Post said.

A spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) declined comment on the report. Spokesmen for the State Department and the Pentagon said they had no information about the report.

China has already denied earlier reports from the United States that China was building a

nuclear research reactor in Iran that was part of an Iranian secret weapons programme.

A report in the Washington Times Oct. 16, as well as alleging that China was building the reactor, also said Iran had sought to buy Chinese M-11

"All these remarks are groundless," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said on Oct. 19, in remarks carried by the News China New Agency.

The Washington Post, citing U.S. officials, said the Iranian purchase from China that recently caught U.S. attention involved equipment valued at millions of dollars.

The so-called calutron equipment is considered capable of producing highly enriched uranium, a vital component of nuclear arms, the paper said. The equipment was said to be similar to calutron devices discovered in Iraq last summer during post-Gulf war international inspections.

Iraq had been preparing to operate hundreds of the devices, leading United Nations experts to estimate that Baghdad could have produced a single nuclear weapons in 12 to 18 months.

Opposition demands Bonn take blame for tanks to Israel

BONN (Agencies) — Germany's opposition-Social Democrats (SPD) has demanded that government ministers take personal responsibility for a planned secret shipment of tanks to Israel uncovered at the weekend.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government acknowledged Monday that members of its BND secret service had tried to ship the tanks to Israel without telling the cabinet or BND leaders.

"Defence Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg and Secret Services Minister Lutz Stavenhagen must take political responsibility," SPD security spokesman and parliament deputy Norbert Gansel said on German radio.

Customs police in Hamburg

harbour found 12 Soviet-built tanks and other unspecified equipment from former East German stocks ready to load onto an Israeli freighter.

A Kohl spokesman said the delivery was meant for Israel's secret service Mossad, which he said had requested the arms from the BND for testing.

Hamburg prosecutors said they were looking into whether the shipment, listed in export papers as agricultural equipment, violated arms export laws.

Bonn's Defence Ministry said in a statement the BND had asked for a "limited amount of arms" for an exchange with Israel.

But it said Defence Minister Stoltenberg was not told of the plan.

Mr. Stoltenberg had ordered an inquiry into his ministry's role in the affair, the statement said. SPD parliamentary leader Hans-Jochen Vogel said the find was highly embarrassing as it came only a few days before this week's Middle East peace conference in Madrid.

SPD Chairman Bjoern Engholm said Monday parliamentary control over Bonn's secret services must be tightened. He said a parliamentary supervisory committee was too dependent on information from the BND and other services themselves.

The government said spy chief Konrad Porzner was not informed beforehand. Klaus Rose, a member of parliament from the opposition, demanded Mr. Porzner's immediate resignation.

German news media have speculated that mid-level bureaucrats at the spy agency, called the Bundesnachrichtendienst, had worked out the details.

Mr. Vogel said a parliamentary committee was to meet Wednesday to look into the affair. He said the BND spy agency did not enjoy any "special privileges" when it comes to Germany's weapons export laws.

The government said spy chief Konrad Porzner was not informed beforehand.

Klaus Rose, a member of parliament from the opposition, demanded Mr. Porzner's immediate resignation. German news media have speculated that mid-level bureaucrats at the spy agency, called the Bundesnachrichtendienst, had worked out the details.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME TWO
18:30 Laila et les Sardines
19:00 News in French
19:15 Chirco
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 The Simpsons
21:10 Sherlock Holmes
22:00 News in English
22:30 Feature Film: "Honey Toad"

PRAYER TIMES

05:42 Fajr
05:47 (Sunrise) Dafa
14:24 Dhahar
14:39 'Asr
18:52 Maghrib
18:59 'Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 610740
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590
Church of the Assumption Tel. 673691

677440.
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757
Terrence Church Tel. 622366
Church of the Assumption Tel. 623541
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625343
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 77261
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751
Assyrian International Church Tel. 627961, 683226
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Tel. 823824 and 654932
Church of the Nazareth Tel. 673691.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
It will be partly cloudy and there will be a chance for scattered showers of rain. Temperatures will drop gradually and winds will be westerly moderate. In Amman, it will be dusty and winds will be northerly fresh and sea choppy.

Amman 14 / 22

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AMMAN:
Dr. Walid Sawahneh 779977
Dr. Abdel Aziz Tabour 783708
Dr. Issam Al Asmar 890304
Dr. Wael Kharrabi 669917
First pharmacy 619192
Fordoun pharmacy 778336
Al Amana pharmacy 673055
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Al Sgham pharmacy 636730
Yassou pharmacy 644945
Shimadzu pharmacy 676680

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Walid Sawahneh 779977
Dr. Abdel Aziz Tabour 783708
Dr. Issam Al Asmar 890304
Dr. Wael Kharrabi 669917
First pharmacy 619192
Fordoun pharmacy 778336
Al Amana pharmacy 673055
Nairoukh pharmacy 623672
Al Sgham pharmacy 636730
Yassou pharmacy 644945
Shimadzu pharmacy 676680

Agda 17 / 30
Dawra 14 / 24
Jordan Valley 19 / 30
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 24, Agda 31. Humidity readings: Amman 36 per cent, Agda 25 per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Chief Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Emergency 630341
Rashid Police 192, 621111, 677777
Fire Department 892228
Blood Bank 775121
Highway Police 943402
Traffic Police 896390
Public Security Department 630321
Road Control Department 603800
First Aid 661176
Water and Sewage 674677
Complaints 787111
Telephone Information 677103
(Directory Assistance) 121
Overseas Calls 010230
Central Amman Telephone 676680

Repairs 623101
Abdali Telephone Repairs 661101
Jordan Television 773111
Radio Jordan 774111
Water Authority 680100
Jordan Electricity Authority 815615
Electric Power 663881
RJ Flight Information 08-53200
Queen Alia Int. Airport 08-53200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Bosman Medical Centre 813813/332
Khafid Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6
Abdali Maternity, J. Amn 624412
Jabal Amman Maternity 623562
Malhas, J. Amman 664171/4
Palestine, Shmouani 669131
Shmouani Hospital 693945
Al-Mouassil Hospital 667227/9
The Islamic, Abdali 666271/7
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164/6
Hindia, Al-Mahajra 777103/3
Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh 775111/26
Army, Madra 891611/25
Queen Alia Hospital 622403/0
Amal Hospital 674155

ZARQA:
Zarqa Govt. Hospital (09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital (09)900560
Jin Sina Hospital (09)986732
Al-Hana Medical Hospital (09)999990
BIBAN:
Princess Basma Hospital (02)275555
Greek Catholic Hospital (02)272275
Bin Al Nafar Hospital (02)247100
AQABA:
Princess Haya Hospital (05)314111

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (05)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)
9:00 New Delhi (RJ)

9:15 Riyadh (RJ)
9:30 Agda (RJ)
9:30 Dhaman (RJ)
9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:10 Colombo (RJ)
10:30 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Larnaca (RJ)
10:30 London (RJ)
17:00 Cairo (RJ)
17:00 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:00 Copenhagen, Tunis (RJ)
18:15 Bangkok, Calcutta (RJ)
18:15 Other Flights (Terminal 2)
12:00 Bahrain, Doha (GF)
17:45 Cairo (MS)
20:15 Larnaca (CY)
20:15 Amsterdam (KL)

DEPARTURES

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:15 Beirut (RJ)
07:15 Agda (RJ)
11:30 Montreal, New York (RJ)
11:50 Paris (RJ)
12:15 London (RJ)
12:30 Larnaca (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
20:00 Jeddah (RJ)
20:30 Bahrain, Doha (GF)
20:45 Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
21:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
22:15 Muscat (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)
14:15 Doha, Muscat (GF)
17:50 Cairo (MS)

MARKET PRICES

Upperhouse prices in US per kg

Apple 250 / 600
Banana 300 / 450
Banana (Maksum) 350 / 500
Beans 350 / 500
Cabbage 170 / 100
Cauliflower 240 / 200
Cucumber (large) 130 / 150
Cucumber (small) 350 / 300
Eggplant 250 / 180
Garlic 800 / 700
Grapes 900 / 600
Lemon 400 / 350
Lemon (large) 120 / 150
Mint (small) 350 / 200
Okra 180 / 120
Onion (dry) 200 / 250
Pepper (hot) 400 / 350
Pepper (sweet) 300 / 250
Potato 200 / 150
Sage 220 / 180
Spinach 250 / 200
Sweet melon 250 / 300
Tomatoes 350 / 300
Watermelon 140 / 100

European Parliament official in Jordan, EC committee provides grants to Jordanian universities

AMMAN (J.T.) — Enrique Baron Crespo, president of the European Parliament, arrived here Wednesday on the final leg of his tour of the Middle East which included Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Baron Crespo's visit comes in response to an invitation by the Jordanian Parliament. His three day visit will include meetings with His Majesty King Hussein, Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Taher Masi in addition to Lower House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiat and House deputies, according to a European Community office statement.

Mr. Baron Crespo, who is accompanied by the director of his cabinet and counsellors, will conclude his visit to Jordan Friday.

Meanwhile, in its September-October newsletter issued here, the EC delegation office noted that an EC committee in Brussels has approved a \$4 million grant to Jordan within the framework of the community's Cooperation Project in Science and Technology. The grant is designed to expand and reinforce science and technology research capabilities in Jordanian universities and other science and technical institutions, according to the statement.

It added that the focus of the project will be on the transfer of research skills through the establishment of close cooperation between research institutions in EC

member states and Jordan.

Staff exchange, joint planning and monitoring of research activity, joint supervision of research students, training for technicians, seminars and joint development of science and technology curricula will all be essential elements of the four year project.

Project activities will be divided between the University of Jordan, the Jordan University of Science and Technology, Yarmouk University and the Royal Scientific Society.

The development of science and technology capabilities is an important part of the Jordanian government's human resources development planning, and has received consistent support from the EC.

Since 1977 the EC has provided a total of \$19.7 million in grants for the science and technology sector. This includes \$10.9 million for the development of scientific infrastructure at the Faculty of Engineering at Jordan University and the Faculty of Science at Yarmouk University. A further \$5.32 million was provided for the extension and improvement of quality of the two institutions and for training activities designed to upgrade the number and quality of science graduates.

The Multinational Training Programme provides Jordanians with fellowships to pursue specialised subjects not available in Jordan, with a focus on agriculture, water, industry, energy and Ph.D. scholarships.

Ministry to allocate JD 3 million for local councils

AMMAN (Petra) — In implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has decided to provide financial assistance to local councils to help them carry out various services and projects, according to an announcement by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Abdul Razzak Tabei.

"We have prepared lists of councils and the allocations for each one of them to benefit from

a JD 3 million budget as included in the country's emergency fund and this financial assistance will be distributed to the various councils soon," said the minister in a statement Wednesday.

Dr. Tabei said that a decision has been taken to offer JD 1.912 million to the municipal councils and JD 100,000 to the village councils facing deficits in their budgets. He said that JD 338,000 has been allocated to establish two maintenance units to help local councils, especially

the poor and small ones which need the money to spend on road repair and to ensure water supplies. The minister said JD 650,000 has been earmarked for the village councils.

Dr. Tabei said that JD 225,000 will be earmarked to support the work of joint services councils at the rate of JD 5,000 for each council in the provinces. The government had earlier allocated JD 300,000 for local councils in southern municipali-

ties whose areas sustained heavy damage as a result of the floods in the past winter season.

In addition to the JD 3 million allocated for the municipal councils, it has been decided that JD 1.575 million will be earmarked to help the councils pay for property and real estate they appropriated in the past few years for public use.

According to statistics, the Kingdom has 173 municipal councils and 370 village councils as well as 96 joint services councils.

Strike against Madrid talks turns into pro-peace rally at Jordan University

By Serene Halasa
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A student strike and rally at the University of Jordan called for by Islamic movements Wednesday on the eve of the Middle East peace conference opening in Madrid turned out to be an event in support of the historic Arab-Israeli encounter in the Spanish capital.

The strike, organised by student supporters of the Muslim Brotherhood, was stamped when another group of students worked against the event and staged a counter-demonstration, including a sit-in, in support of His Majesty King Hussein and Jordan's participation in the peace conference.

King inquires about sick girl

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday called Radio Jordan and inquired about the condition of a girl, Lara Ahmad Al Share, whose parents could not find badly needed medicine in the local market for her treatment.

The King called the phone-in-radio programme in the morning and inquired about the little girl after hearing her story being broadcast on the air.

According to the radio programme, medicine for the girl which was to have arrived by post from the United States was delayed for reasons beyond her parents control.

King Hussein expressed concern over this matter and urged the concerned authorities to ensure the speedy supply of the required medicine.

In another development, King Hussein also inquired about the facilities for students at Jordanian schools, which he said are congested due to the influx of expatriate children returning to the Kingdom from the Gulf states.

cine, and pharmacy. The statement said the strike was not successful in the business, law and literature departments.

It was the second time in three days that an anti-peace conference event organised by Islamists failed to materialise.

On Monday, a rally organised by Islamist deputies, the Brotherhood and mostly leftist factions was aborted when violence erupted between supporters and opponents of the Madrid talks.

Although Muslim Brotherhood officials say their popularity among the public remains intact, analysts and observers contend that support for the group's opposition to the Madrid peace conference is declining.

"If what these analysts say is true then the government would not prevent the other side from expressing their opposing point of view," said Ziad Abu Ghanimeh, a senior official of the Brotherhood.

Mr. Abu Ghanimeh said this in reference to the violence that aborted Monday's rally. "I think what happened at the rally is a stupid idiotic try to fake Jordanian public opinion," he contended.

Mr. Abu Ghanimeh insisted that his movement was being "provoked by certain ele-

ments," but vowed that they would not give up their opposition to the peace process.

"Nothing, not even death, will prevent us from voicing our views and opposition to the peace conference," he told the Jordan Times in a telephone interview. "We will hold on to our views and voice them peacefully and without any violence."

Mr. Abu Ghanimeh referred to an earlier press conference by Ahmad Qasbi Al Azideh in which the Muslim Brotherhood movement pledged to continue to oppose any settlement with Israel through peaceful means.

Mustafa Hamarneh, a history professor at the University of Jordan, said public support for opposition groups might be slipping. Many people, he said, are waiting to see the results of the peace conference.

Also, there is a growing segment of the population that, while not fully supporting the current peace drive, see no alternative being presented by the Muslim Brotherhood or any other opposition party.

"There is a feeling among the people that the Muslim fundamentalists are not giving other alternatives and are not convincing in their opposition," Dr. Hamarneh said.

Sale of local BCCI branches finalised

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) has finalised all procedures connected with the sale of the branches of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and the deal will be concluded Thursday, CBJ Governor Mohammad Said Nabulsi announced Wednesday.

The Business Bank, which opened its doors as an investment bank early this year after eight years of operations as portfolio agents, is buying local BCCI branches and its manager, will sign the deal at the CBJ.

In a statement given to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Dr. Nabulsi said that in order to facilitate the transfer of the ownership of the three local BCCI branches, these branches will be closed as of Thursday until Sunday after which the three branches will be operating under the Jordan Business Bank management, Dr. Nabulsi said.

Dr. Nabulsi said all customers of the former BCCI branches in Jordan can conduct normal banking transactions at the same branches under the new management of the Jordan Business Bank.

Society trying to find housing for returnees

AMMAN (J.T.) — The newly created Gulf Returnees Society (GRS) is directing its attention towards finding housing facilities for the expatriates, most of whom are homeless after being forced to leave Kuwait during the Gulf crisis, according to society spokesman Yahya Jaber Al Utaihi.

Housing is on the top of the list of priorities for the society which is now trying to group the expatriates and organise their various activities in Jordan, Mr. Utaihi said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

At the same time, the society is sounding out the expatriates views about projects other than housing which include the

purchase of land for industrial, commercial and agricultural schemes, investing expatriates capital in real estates which would earn them a steady income, facilitating education for the expatriates' children, importing or processing food and other consumer commodities, setting up warehouses and creating facilities for the society's use and setting up a special fund for social and emergency activities benefiting society members, Mr. Utaihi said.

The GRS, he said, has been exerting efforts over the past seven months to pool the resources of its members not only in the field of carrying out projects and income generating schemes,

but also to set up an effective mechanism designed to seek compensation from Kuwait and to get other rights and savings.

Society members represent nearly 300,000 Jordanian and Palestinian returnees who were either forced out of Kuwait or had to leave due to an impossible situation in the Arab emirate after the Gulf war. The returnees lost their savings, end-of-employment compensation and other property.

According to Mr. Utaihi, the majority of the returnees own no homes of their own and many could not pay the rent of the homes they have had to rent in Amman, Zarqa and other areas of Jordan. He said that some of

the returnees had in fact been sleeping in their own cars shortly after returning to Jordan due to the lack of sufficient cash to pay rent.

The society is not designed only to help the expatriates find employment and invest in homes but also to be involved in the social and economic life of the Kingdom and contribute towards its development and progress, Mr. Utaihi said. He said that the society is also directing its attention towards providing health care and might set up hospitals and health centres and invest in pharmacies.

He said a great number of the expatriates are doctors and pharmacists.

Art Review

Exhibition highlights confusion, anger and change in 1960s Germany

By Ica Wabbe
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Art as a field of individual experimentation, as the place for an individual intellectual approach, as the expression of freedom and discipline, as stylistic pluralism, as openness to social and aesthetic developments, is characteristic of the 1960s.

And art, more precisely German graphic art of the sixties, is the theme of an exhibition to be inaugurated Saturday at the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation. Organised by the Institute for International Cultural Relations Stuttgart, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, the exhibition is a rare one, taking the viewers into the Pop Art of the 1960s, or the confrontation with a signal-like geometric abstraction in the use of areas of flat colour, or "hand-edge painting."

The works are both innovative and the expression of affinity with the age. The language is not necessarily German, it is appropriate to the new international climate in art. These pictorial sketches have as aim movement, new material, environments. A feature of German art is the interpenetration of art, life and publicity.

The special developments in graphics needs to be seen against the socio-cultural background of the series. Focus is centred on intellectual needs.

Konrad Klapheck, a Düsseldorf painter, has his works spanning till the end of the sixties. Small in size, they have a great inner monumentality, with the world of the machines and everyday objects inherently restless and threatening. The contour is detailed, pictorial, the colours are sober, mostly black and white.

Joseph Alders, who covers the sixties, in his series "Homage to the Square," renders movement and perspective by placing a series of squares of different colours — ranging from mustard to turquoise — in decreasing sizes within each other; the picture-planes inter-



Figure Beautiful, colour lithograph, by Horst Antes

change in a "trompe l'oeil" appearance, causing the foreground and the background to stand up.

George Karl Pshier, covering the seventies, combines geometrical shapes to produce rhythmic arrangements of mobile and still, static and dynamic, the organic and constructive. The colours are bright, vivid. Although the drawings are distinctively shaped, they give a sense of unfinished, of expectation for something to seal, to make them final.

Almir da Silva Mavignier, of the sixties, uses mostly a black background with a multitude of dots of variable size placed to create geometrical shapes. They look like beams of light, like lights reflected on a

wet street. The images are happy, playful.

Heinz Mack, with works spanning the seventies and the eighties, adopts a personal version of the "trompe l'oeil" process. On a normally darker background, net or grid-like images are spread to render nature's creations like the desert or the antarctic. The images are ethereal, delicate.

Horst Antes' graphics are unidimensional, almost naïve. Human bodies are contorted, a torso is supported by two feet and a hand seems to keep it head upright.

Paul Wunderlich, with graphics from the sixties, is a major figurative artist. His work is characterised by deformation and surreal exag-

geration; later, in time progressing to more elegance. His pictorial event is rich in exotic suggestions with abstract and figurative elements combined.

Gunter Fruhtrunk, with images of the sixties, places coloured stripes at irregular angles giving the impression of summer prints full of optimism and life.

Wolf Vostell, with graphics of the seventies, uses the collage technique in depicting a body (obviously that of an Asian) in various positions, with an anvil-looking metal covering different parts of it. The resulting pieces present a powerful series reflecting the social reality of the Korean War. Another impressive piece is one of superimposed images. On the background of mundane, normal life (represented by a large avenue with cars in a traffic jam) there is a big splash of red colour in the form of the famous photograph in which a Vietnamese soldier is wincing as a gun is aimed at his temple. On the same frame, the artist uses similar methods in depicting a group of soldiers lazily eyeing a shape on the ground that is obviously a dead body. The strong red colour is suggestive of blood, war, passion. The viewer's imagination is taxed, but it is allowed to run free. Tradition and the present join forces in an experimentation of lasting significance in an exhibition designed to underline the awareness of history and its contemporary relevance.

The exhibition, which will run until Nov. 23, will be open to the public Saturdays through Wednesdays from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. On Thursdays it is open from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m.

Two more exhibitions will be inaugurated on Saturday at 6 p.m. one will open at the French Cultural Centre. The exhibit, by French photographer Thierry Girard, is the second in a series of three. The other exhibit, at the British Cultural Centre, is of Jordanian photographer Adeb Ayman. The inauguration will be followed by discussions. The theme is Jordan.

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Good start at Madrid

IN HIS opening speech at the Madrid conference yesterday U.S. President George Bush asked: "Who two years ago would have predicted the fall of the Berlin Wall or who in the 1960's would have believed that the cold war would have come to a peaceful end and replaced by cooperation?" Indeed, who would have believed that the communist world would crumble and the Soviet empire disintegrate? We live in a changing world. It, however, is not changing by unseen forces, as would some choose to believe, but rather by real people who got frustrated by unfulfilled dreams, unfounded fears and unrealistic methods. So is the case of the Middle East. For generations Arabs and Israelis fought over Palestine, each with their prejudices, fears and mutual objectives.

In this regard both Arabs and Israelis must see the change, not only among their own people but in the world at large. They should most importantly understand the change in American policy regarding world affairs in general and the Middle East in particular.

The end of the cold war has been a major turning point for the world at large and for Arabs and Israelis as well. Not only did the Arabs lose an ally, but so did the Israelis, despite their claims to a continued strategic alliance with the U.S. It suited the Americans very well during the cold war to put all their weight behind Israel and against the Arabs, the allies of their adversary, the Soviet Union. The fact that the U.S. seems now to be pressuring Israel is part of this new reality. The Arabs should be winners at the peace conference. Since the U.S. is the main catalyst, the Arab side should capitalize on the American stand of upholding international legitimacy, implementing U.N. resolutions and fulfilling American President Bush's pledge to "seek an enduring settlement." That is despite the fact that President Bush's speech lacked some forceful elements the Arabs were hoping it would include. Unlike his March 6 speech to Congress, the president did not talk of "land for peace," nor of "Palestinian political rights." Instead he talked of "territorial compromise" and something that would give the Palestinians "meaningful control over their own lives and fate."

While the Soviet president, who chose to devote most of the speech to the perils of his country, did not fail to pledge his country's support for the Palestinian "political rights," the European Community, represented by the Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, strongly reaffirmed all EC positions regarding peace in the Middle East. Whether the EC speech was coordinated with the U.S. or not, Van den Broek's statement was the strongest among yesterday's speeches. This also should be a signal, especially to the Israelis. The Europeans, who flocked themselves behind the U.S. during the Gulf crisis, and who entered the peace parley as full partners, should carry considerable weight with both Israel and the U.S. during the negotiations. Most important in the European position is its call for an immediate halt to Israeli settlement in the occupied territories which would "make an essential contribution to creating the stable environment which progress in the negotiations will require."

With the declared positions of the two conference chairmen and the EC now clear, it is obvious that the international community is determined to accomplish peace in the region. It is also clear that what the international community intends to accomplish in the Middle East is compatible with Arab and Palestinian aspirations and with Israel's demands for security. Barring any hitches today, especially from the Israeli side, the Madrid conference seems to have kicked a good start towards peace in the Middle East.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

AL RA'I described the Madrid peace conference starting Wednesday as the beginning of liberation, justice and a fair international trial for the elements of hatred, racism and terrorism. The paper said the conference marks the first step since 1948 towards re-establishing justice in the Middle East, which has witnessed wars and sufferings for so long. Indeed, it is the first serious attempt on the part of the world community to bring justice to the lawful owners of the Palestinian land that has been under the yoke of occupation and oppression for decades, the paper added. The conference, it said, also marks the beginning of the end of the sufferings of the Palestinian women and children and a new era that can put an end to criminal actions by the Israeli extremists and the terrorists who have imposed their reign of terror on the innocent civilian population of Palestine for many years. For these reasons, said the paper, the eyes and hopes of millions of Arab masses are glued to the developments in Madrid and they look with hope to a successful outcome of the meetings and the negotiations. Arab masses are awaiting the reestablishment of justice and the implementation of international legitimacy and the restoration of Arab rights and Arab lands, the paper said. The Arabs and the world at large, the paper said, are looking with a great deal of hope and expectation towards Madrid and wishing the negotiators success in bringing justice to the Middle East.

Sawt Al Shaab daily, for its part, commented on the statements of the Soviet and American presidents at a press conference in Madrid in which they reaffirmed their determination to see U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 implemented in accordance with international legitimacy. The paper said that only when these resolutions are implemented can one consider the Middle East as heading for genuine stability and security. The paper, however, expressed apprehension about Israel's intentions and said that Israeli leader Yitzhak Shamir has been issuing statements that were considered provocative to Arab parties and which do not bode well for the peace parley.

Reflections

Onward, soldiers of peace!

PEACE comes in all shapes and colours. There is peace by treaty, peace through victory, peace with honour, peace with freedom, peace with justice, and, ultimately, there is eternal peace. In Madrid, everyone will talk about peace. Initially, at least, each will mean a different thing by it.

Judging from declared intentions, Jordan and Syria will seek to conclude a treaty for an honourable and just peace that will free their people from the yoke of military occupation and rob the Israelis of the fruits of victory. They will achieve all of this by convincing Yitzhak Shamir, Ben Aharon and Rubinstein of the virtues of fraternal love or, more likely, by asking the United States to pressure Israel into relinquishing the slivers of land that U.N. resolutions vaguely refer to.

Egypt had already stated that it will play the role of the concerned observer. Lebanon will want the Israelis to find another picnic area and maybe leave it enough water to drink and wash the blood stains with. As for the Gulf Cooperation Council, declared intentions provide few clues about possible strategy. Hopefully, the council's representative will remember to side with the rest of the Arabs at the conference table.

Israel, on the other hand, will seek to consolidate the "peace through victory" it already chokes on. To do this, it will need to ratify the Camp David peace accord with a second agreement on a limited autonomy for Palestinians.

On the face of it, Israel has the best chances of achieving its particular brand of peace. Both the agenda of the conference, which specifies autonomy as a target, and the format, which calls for bilateral talks, support Israel's objectives.

Nevertheless, participation in the peace process remains the only viable option for the frontline Arab states. How could it be otherwise? Arab countries have accepted U.N. resolutions recognising Israel long before the majority of Arabs were born. They have called for a negotiated settlement with Israel ever since the 1973 war and the largest Arab country has had diplomatic relations with the Jewish state for ten years now. Furthermore, Arabs have accepted the idea of an internationally-sponsored peace conference since the days when the Soviet Union was still a

superpower and have been waiting for years for the Israelis to give the nod. So, where have the latter day Jordanian "rejectionists" been during all this time? If my memory serves me right, during the Gulf crisis they incessantly demanded that the United States enforce relevant U.N. resolutions as the basis for an Arab-Israeli settlement. What's their excuse now? Or are they like that primeval Amazon bride who insisted on being clubbed on the head and dragged unconsciously into nuptial bliss?

The Jordanian rejectionists fall into two categories: demagogues who irresponsibly exploit our nascent democracy for personal publicity and a bit of fun and revelry. And sad individuals who allow their obsessions to imprison them rather than motivate them and who prefer to keep their heads buried in righteous sands, oblivious to the realities of the world above them.

Their best argument is a poor one. Those who claim not to oppose the peace process in principle argue that now is the wrong time to be negotiating with Israel since Arabs are at a political and military disadvantage. This argument would hold water only if there were realistic prospects for Arabs to gain the upper hand in the foreseeable future. Sadly, such prospects are nowhere in sight. Time, which never was on the side of the Arabs, is finally being recognised by Arab leaders as an enemy. As time passes by, more Jewish settlements are built, more facts on the ground are created, and more water is diverted. As time passes by, the children of the infidels grow older, their blood is wasted in the gutters of human indifference, their hopes are trapped by the ever decreasing circles of hatred and oppression.

Is it right, then, to turn our backs to those who suffer beyond the barbed wire only to sulk in torpid self-pity? Is it the faith of the warrior that makes us cringe at the sight of the enemy, unable to deal with him in any effective manner, or is it the shame of the vanquished that keeps us under the shadows of our impotence?

Arabs have lost the military option ever since they failed to follow through on their partial successes in the 1973 war. For a while then, they had the cash and they had Israel feeling vulnerable. Unity, faith, and a bit of hard work might have forced Israel into an equitable settlement. But that's water under the

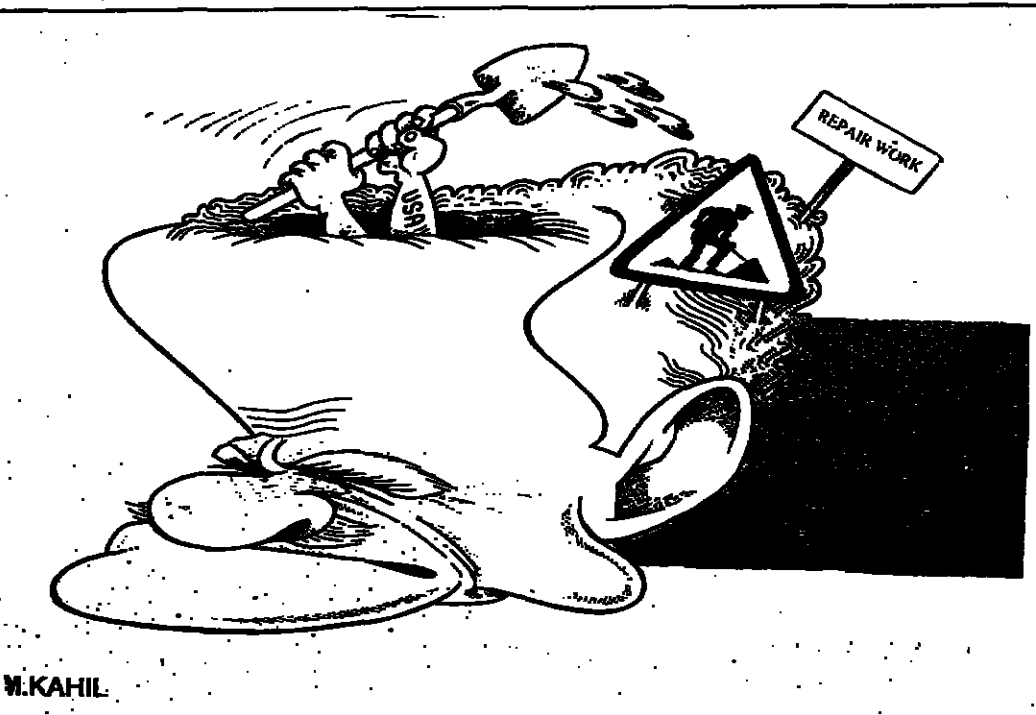
bridge. The collapse of the communist bloc has dealt the Arabs a further blow. Not only has it robbed them of any political edge they might have had, but it has rendered them utterly defenceless against future Israeli adventures. The peace process, even if it leads to nowhere, at least carries the advantage of shielding the Arabs temporarily from Israeli military encroachment and allowing them the time to gather their strength.

The Arabs have lost much more when they allowed frustration and the rage of despair to turn them against each other. They have surrendered the moral authority the day they viciously mauled one another and allowed Israeli's backers a military and moral foothold in their midst. Inertia now risks an even bigger loss: that of our souls withering in wretched despair and self-hate.

So, who are the defeatists then? Are they those who seek to cut their losses and live to fight another day? No. Defeatists are those who have lost all faith in themselves and their grip on reality to boot. They escape to foreign lands to rejoice in empty promises, drowning their grief with chants of indignant mutterings, and masking their impotence with delusions of relevance. Who are the true patriots? Are they those who crawl into caves of righteous wrath and debate endlessly with the echoes of their own voices? No. They are the ones who brave the judgment of history in a valiant attempt to redeem the land and deliver our people from bondage.

Though the decision to participate in the peace process stands on its own merits, its validity unaffected by the final outcome, it must be remembered that the road to peace has many dead ends and failure remains a high probability. Thus we owe it to ourselves and to our soldiers of peace not to second guess them in the preliminary stages. Nothing less than total support is acceptable until the peace process clears all dangers and meaningful negotiations begin. Afterwards, we can argue about priorities, objectives, and strategies till we're blue in the face. God knows, I am burning to chip in with my two pence's worth.

Whatever the outcome, we already owe a debt of gratitude to our soldiers of peace. For, at the least, they have brought us up from the abyss of self-flagellation onto the fields of action again.



Shamir — will he bow to pressure?

By Robert Mahoney
Reuter

MADRID — Yitzhak Shamir says he never bows to pressure. But the tough-talking Israeli prime minister enters historic Middle East talks and the glare of global publicity on Wednesday knowing that to undermine Washington's peace mission could cost the Jewish state dearly.

Mr. Shamir, like the Palestinians and Arab states, does not want to be blamed for sabotaging U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's painstaking post-Gulf war diplomacy to heal the Middle East.

The 76-year-old former Jewish guerrilla and spy master agreed to attend the conference but he kept up a barrage of uncompromising statements assumptions one of its underlying assumption — that Israel will have to return all or part of captured Arab land for peace with its neighbours.

Concessions is not a word in Mr. Shamir's vocabulary. But the leader of Israel's most extreme right-wing government ever is expected to temper at least some of his hardline rhetoric when he addresses the largely ceremonial opening session.

Mr. Shamir's aide Yossi Ahimeir said the prime minister would not have to raise the issue of Jewish settlement of occupied

Arab land since Israel's position was well known.

The issue is a burning one for Palestinians who are demanding an immediate settlement freeze. Mr. Ahimeir's response was that Israel would deal with settlement in the direct bilateral talks following the opening ceremony.

Mr. Ahimeir refused to say whether Mr. Shamir planned any conciliatory gesture. Mr. Shamir's remarks in a New York Times interview last week that Israel was prepared to take risks for peace prompted speculation that he was considering some gesture.

Mr. Ahimeir said he hoped Israel would not have to carry out its threat to walk out of the conference if Palestinians openly declared their affiliation with the PLO. Mr. Shamir, who elbowed aside his Foreign Minister David Levy to take charge of the Israeli team, repeated over the weekend that he would not sit with members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which he calls a terrorist group.

"We hope such a step will not happen," Mr. Ahimeir said of the threatened walkout.

Mr. Shamir's tone in the Times interview was markedly less strident than that of previous public statements.

Madrid offered the hope of

"revolutionary change" and "many chances for success," in ending the 43-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict, he said with one eye on his liberal Jewish American audience.

Israel has been keen to repair relations with Washington, soured over the Bush administration's postponement of loan guarantees to house Soviet Jews until after the conference. The delaying of the vitally needed \$10 billion of guarantees helped prod Mr. Shamir to the conference. It also reminded Israelis of their tremendous dependence on a superpower which needs them less as a buttress against communism since the decline of Moscow's influence in the Middle East.

Despite this Mr. Shamir, who faces a general election next year, could still remain true to form and refuse to budge an inch in the negotiations. Although some polls show a small majority of Israelis favour the principle of handing back some Arab land, leftist opposition parties and peace groups have failed to mobilise effective mass support for the idea.

Mr. Shamir's message to Israelis has so far proved more effective — why give up the land for peace now when in a few years with more Jewish settlement, Israel can have both the land and the peace.

Mr. Shamir's message to Israelis has so far proved more effective — why give up the land for peace now when in a few years with more Jewish settlement, Israel can have both the land and the peace.

Mideast peace conference shatters powerful taboos

By Alan Elms
Reuter

MADRID — The Madrid peace conference shatters two powerful Middle East taboos — the refusal of Arab countries to negotiate face-to-face with the Jewish state and Israel's refusal to accept a distinct Palestinian identity.

By sitting down together in Madrid, the parties may well change the nature of the Arab-Israeli conflict for ever. It will no longer be a life and death struggle between two nations over the same piece of territory but a political struggle over how to live together and divide territory between them.

"This conference changes the parameters of the conflict. It is no longer about the essence of national existence and that might make it easier to solve over time," said Barry Rubin, an analyst with Johns Hopkins University in Washington.

Arabs and Israelis have met to negotiate ceasefire and disengagement of forces agreements at various times in the past 43 years of conflict.

But never before has Israel come face-to-face with all its Arab neighbours with the aim of establishing "real peace," as stated in the invitations to the Madrid conference.

And Madrid is the first international forum in which Palestinian representatives have officially participated since talks arranged in 1957 by British colonial authorities who then ruled the Holy Land.

"The real achievement of Madrid is that it puts the Palestinians in the picture for the first time. They are not flying their national flag and there are limitations on who their delegates are and what they can say, but they are there and that is what is important," said James Zogby of the Arab American Institute.

From the beginning of the Middle East conflict with the birth of political Zionism at the end of the 19th century, both Arabs and Jews refused to accept the legitimacy of the other side's case.

Most Zionists seeking to build a Jewish homeland in Palestine ignored or disregarded the claims of the indigenous Arab population. They viewed Palestine as an "empty land."

Arabs, both inside and outside Palestine, denied the claims of Jews seeking a refuge from persecution, even in the 1930s when European Jews were

threatened with national extinction by Nazism and found no refuge elsewhere in the world.

This mutual denial of legitimacy continued after the creation of Israel in 1948 under a United Nations resolution that also called for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Arab states rejected the resolution and invaded Israel. As they were driven back, the borders of Israel expanded far beyond those envisaged by the U.N. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were forced to flee as refugees and the Palestinian state never came into being.

Though the war was followed by armistice negotiations, these never aimed at establishing permanent peace and more Middle East wars followed in 1966, 1967 and 1973.

When the Palestine Liberation Organisation was founded in 1964, its national charter declared that its aim was to destroy the Jewish state by armed struggle.

"Palestine is the homeland of the Arab Palestinian people, it is an indivisible part of the Arab homeland... the partition of Palestine in 1947 and the establishment of the state of Israel are entirely illegal," it declared.

With the exception of Egypt which made peace with Israel in 1979, Arab states echoed these sentiments well into the 1980s even when it was clear that the destruction of a powerful Israel backed by the United States was

militarily unfeasible.

But slowly their official policies began to change to a theoretical willingness to make peace with Israel if it withdrew from all the territories it occupied in the 1967 war and allowed the Palestinians to establish their own state.

On the Israeli side, the late Prime Minister Golda Meir insisted as late as 1969 that "there is no Palestinian people."

Even when making peace with Egypt in 1979, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin refused to accept the existence of the Palestinians, referring always to "the Arabs of the land of Israel."

The United States had to send a side letter to Mr. Begin stating that whenever the word "Palestinians" appeared in the peace treaty, Israel was allowed to interpret it as meaning "Palestinian Arabs."

Mr. Rubin said there were three possible stages in the road between war and peace in the Middle East. He defined them as: Hostility which periodically exploded into war, a stage in which the sides were no longer interested in making war but were unwilling or unable to make peace and a final stage in which they actively sought peace.

"The process being launched in Madrid will test whether they are capable of moving from the second phase to the third," he said.

LETTERS

Peace prophet

To the Editor:

I did not know if I should laugh or cry when I read the "note of thanks" addressed (advertisement, Jordan Times, Oct. 15, 1991) to Mr. James Baker by Mr. Mazen Elias Adajh, calling him the "messenger of peace." I found that quite ironic, especially that in the same issue of the Jordan Times (of 15/10/1991), and right next to the note of thanks, there was an article about the children of Iraq protesting against the sanctions. One of these children, 5-year-old Hibba Mohammad (who lost her fingers during the bombing of Amiriya shelter) asked "Is this the courage of a superpower, killing children and old men." This same "messenger of peace" had a lot to do with the savage bombing of Iraqi cities and helpless civilians, with the inhuman sanctions against a whole nation and with stirring so much trouble in Iraq, which resulted in the killings of several hundreds of innocent people, not to mention the looting and other crimes carried out against women.

Even my 10-year-old son asked me a few days ago why the U.S. was calling for peace and killing innocent people at the same time! But the U.S. has all the right to do that. It has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of supposedly free countries. It has the right to remove and change the president of any country whom it does not approve of. It has the right to starve a whole nation until the leadership of that nation is ousted. It has the right to decide for the U.N. One day it may even have the right to rule the world (if it does not already).

We all hope the peace conference will be a successful one and pray to God that He may bless the efforts of all those who take part in it with every goodwill; but give me a break, Mr. Adajh! Don't call Mr. Baker a "messenger of peace" as though he were an angel from God!

Nadia Zakariya,
Amman.

The Jordan Times welcomes letters and contributions from its readers on any subject they wish to tackle. Letters intended for publication, however, should contain the writer's full name and preferably address as well. Names can be withheld only upon request and under special circumstances. Letters are subject to editing. The newspaper is not responsible for the return of unused manuscripts.

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1967-1988 Middle East: Resolutions, accords and positions

242

United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, November 22, 1967

The Security Council, Expressing its continuing concern with the grave situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war and the need to work for a just and lasting peace in which every State in the area can live in security,

Emphasizing further that all Member States in their acceptance of the Charter of the United Nations have undertaken a commitment to act in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter,

1. Affirms that the fulfillment of Charter principles requires the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East which should include the application of both the following principles:

(i) Withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict;

(ii) Termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

2. Affirms further the necessity

(a) For guaranteeing freedom of navigation through international ways in the area;

(b) For achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem;

(c) For guaranteeing the territorial inviolability and political independence of every State in the area, through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a Special Representative to proceed to the Middle East to establish and maintain contacts with the States concerned in order to promote agreement and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles of this resolution.

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the progress of the efforts of the Special Representative as soon as possible.

338

United Nations Security Council Resolution 338, October 21-22, 1973

The Security Council

1. Calls upon all parties to the present fighting to cease all firing and terminate all military activity immediately, no later than 12 hours after the moment of the adoption of this decision, in the positions they now occupy;

2. Calls upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) in all of its parts;

3. Decides that, immediately and concurrently with the cease-fire, negotiations start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

1977 U.S.-Soviet position

Joint U.S.-Soviet Statement on the Middle East, New York, October 1, 1977

Having exchanged views regarding the unsafe situation which remains in the Middle East, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. A. A. Gromyko have the following statement to make on behalf of their countries, which are co-chairmen of the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East:

1. Both governments are convinced that vital interests of the peoples of this area, as well as the interests of strengthening peace and international security in general, urgently dictate the necessity of achieving, as soon as possible, a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This settlement should be comprehensive, incorporating all parties concerned and all questions.

The United States and the Soviet Union believe that, within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, all specific questions of the settlement should be resolved, including such key issues as withdrawal of Israeli Armed Forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict; the resolution of the Palestinian question, including insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people; termination of the state of war and establishment of normal peaceful relations on the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence.

The two governments believe that, in addition to such measures for insuring the security of the borders between Israel and the neighboring Arab states as the establishment of demilitarized zones and the agreed stationing in them of U.N. troops or observers, international guarantees of such borders as well as of the observance of the terms of the settlement can also be established should the contracting parties so desire. The United States and the Soviet Union are ready to participate in these guarantees, subject to their constitutional processes.

2. The United States and the Soviet Union believe that the only right and effective way for achieving a fundamental solution to all aspects of the Middle East problem in its entirety is negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, specially convened for these purposes, with participation in its work of the representatives of all the parties involved in the conflict including those of the Palestinian people, and legal and contractual formalization of the decisions reached at the conference.

In their capacity as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, the United States and the U.S.S.R. affirm their intention, through joint efforts and in their contacts with the parties concerned, to facilitate in every way the resumption of the work of the conference not later than December 1977. The co-chairmen note that there still exist several questions of a procedural and organizational nature which remain to be agreed upon by the participants to the conference.

3. Guided by the goal of achieving a just political settlement in the Middle East and of eliminating the explosive situation in this area of the world, the United States and the U.S.S.R. appeal to all parties in the conflict to understand the necessity for careful consideration of each other's legitimate rights and interests and to demonstrate mutual readiness to act accordingly.

Camp David Accords

A Framework for Peace in the Middle East Agreed at Camp David

Documents Agreed To at Camp David, September 17, 1978

Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, at Camp David from September 5 to September 17, 1978, and have agreed on the following framework for peace in the Middle East. They invite other parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict to adhere to it.

PREAMBLE

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following:

— The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between

Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, in all its parts.

— After four wars during thirty years, despite intensive human efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not yet enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace so that the vast human and natural resources of the region can be turned to the pursuits of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and co-operation among nations.

— The historic initiative of President Sadat in visiting Jerusalem

* The texts of Resolutions 242 and 338 are annexed to this document.

and the reception accorded to him by the Parliament, government and people of Israel, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Jerusalem, the peace proposals made by both leaders, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the peoples of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the tragedies of war.

— The provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law and legitimacy now provide accepted standards for the conduct of relations among all states.

— To achieve a relationship of peace, in the spirit of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbor prepared to negotiate peace and security with it, are necessary for the purpose of carrying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338.

— Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Progress toward that goal can accelerate movement toward a new era of reconciliation in the Middle East marked by cooperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability, and in assuring security.

— Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, under the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, agreed measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree are useful.

FRAMEWORK

Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace treaties based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts. Their purpose is to achieve peace and good neighborly relations. They recognize that, for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework as appropriate is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis. With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows:

A. West Bank and Gaza

1. Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. To achieve that objective, negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza should proceed in three stages:

(a) Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, the Government of Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration both to the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

(b) Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

(c) When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period. These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and its relationship with its neighbors, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, taking into account the agreement reached on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

- 1) The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.
- 2) Submitting their agreement to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.
- 3) Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.
- 4) Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

2. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbors during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain continuing liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian officers.

3. During the transitional period, representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with

necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee.

4. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

B. Egypt-Israel

1. Egypt and Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this Framework a peace treaty between them, while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable for the implementation of their obligations under the treaty.

C. Associated Principles

1. Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

2. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

- (a) full recognition;
 - (b) abolishing economic boycotts;
 - (c) guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.
3. Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

4. Claims Commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

5. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

6. The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for their provisions. They shall also be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertakings contained in this Framework.

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

A. Sadat

For the Government of Israel:

M. Begin

Witnessed by:

Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America

Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel

In order to achieve peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them.

It is agreed that:

The site of the negotiations will be under a United Nations flag at a location or locations to be mutually agreed.

All of the principles of U.N. Resolution 242 will apply in this resolution of the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, terms of the peace treaty will be implemented between two and three years after the peace treaty is signed.

The following matters are agreed between the parties:

- (a) the full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty up to the internationally recognized border between Egypt and mandated Palestine;
- (b) the withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Sinai;
- (c) the use of airfields left by the Israelis near El Arish, Rafah, Ras en Naqb, and Sharm el Sheikh for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by all nations;
- (d) the right of free passage by ships of Israel through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 applying to all nations; the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for unimpeded and nonstop freedom of navigation and overflight;
- (e) the construction of a highway between the Sinai and Jordan near Elat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage by Egypt and Jordan; and
- (f) the stationing of military forces listed below.

STATIONING OF FORCES

A. No more than one division (mechanized or infantry) of Egyptian armed forces will be stationed within an area lying approximately 50 kilometers (km) east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

B. Only United Nations forces and civil police equipped with light weapons to perform normal police functions will be stationed within an area lying west of the international border and the Gulf of Aqaba, varying in width from 20 km to 40 km.

C. In the area within 3 km east of the international border there will be Israeli limited military forces not to exceed four infantry battalions and United Nations observers.

D. Border patrol units, not to exceed three battalions, will supplement the civil police in maintaining order in the area not included above.

The exact demarcation of the above areas will be as decided during the peace negotiations.

Early warning stations may exist to ensure compliance with the terms of the agreement.

United Nations forces will be stationed:

- (a) in part of the area in the Sinai lying within about 20 km of the Mediterranean Sea and adjacent to the international border, and (b) in the Sharm el Sheikh area to ensure freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran; and these forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the United Nations with a unanimous vote of the five permanent members.

After a peace treaty is signed, and after the interim withdrawal is complete, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including: full recognition, including diplomatic, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law.

INTERIM WITHDRAWAL

Between three months and nine months after the signing of the peace treaty, all Israeli forces will withdraw east of a line extending from a point east of El Arish to Ras Muhammad, the exact location of this line to be determined by mutual agreement.

For the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

A. Sadat

For the Government of Israel:

M. Begin

Witnessed by:

Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America

Note: The texts of the documents were released on September 18.

Letters Accompanying the Documents Agreed To at Camp David, September 22, 1978

September 17, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you that during two weeks after my return home I will submit a motion before Israel's Parliament [the Knesset] to decide the following question:

If during the negotiations to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt all outstanding issues are agreed upon, "are you in favor of the removal of the Israeli settlers from the northern and southern Sinai areas or are you in favor of keeping the aforementioned settlers in those areas?"

The vote, Mr. President, on this issue will be completely free from the usual Parliamentary Party discipline to the effect that although the coalition is being now supported by 70 members out of 120, every member of the Knesset, as I believe, both on the Government and the Opposition benches will be enabled to vote in accordance with his own conscience.

Sincerely yours,

(signed)

Menachem Begin

[The President, Camp David, Thurmont, Maryland]

September 22, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter to me from Prime Minister Begin setting forth how he proposes to present the issue of the Sinai settlements to the Knesset for the latter's decision.

In this connection, I understand from your letter that Knesset approval to withdraw all Israeli settlers from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty is a prerequisite to any negotiations on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Jimmy Carter

Enclosure: Letter from Prime Minister Begin

[His Excellency Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo]

September 17, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

In connection with the "Framework for a Settlement in Sinai" to be signed tonight, I would like to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the settlements:

1. All Israeli settlers must be withdrawn from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty.
2. Agreement by the Israeli Government and its constitutional institutions to this basic principle is therefore a prerequisite to starting peace negotiations for concluding a peace treaty.
3. If Israel fails to meet this commitment, the "Framework" shall be void and invalid.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Mohamed Anwar El Sadat

[His Excellency Jimmy Carter, President of the United States]

September 22, 1978

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your letter of September 17, 1978, describing how you intend to place the question of the future of Israeli settlements in Sinai before the Knesset for its decision.

Enclosed is a copy of President Sadat's letter to me on this subject.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Jimmy Carter

Enclosure: Letter from President Sadat

[His Excellency Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel]

September 17, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem:

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the City must be respected and restored.
2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.
3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian People in the West Bank.
4. Relevant Security Council Resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the City are null and void and should be rescinded.
5. All peoples must have free access to the City and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit and transit to the holy places without distinction or discrimination.
6. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.
7. Essential functions in the City should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the City shall be undivided.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Mohamed Anwar El Sadat

[His Excellency Jimmy Carter, President of the United States]

17 September 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to inform you, Mr. President, that on 28 June 1967 — Israel's Parliament [The Knesset] promulgated and adopted a law to the effect: "The Government is empowered by a decree to apply the law, the jurisdiction and administration of the State to any part of Erez Israel [land of Israel — Palestine], as stated in that decree."

On the basis of this law, the Government of Israel decreed in July 1967 that Jerusalem is one city indivisible, the Capital of the State of Israel.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Menachem Begin

[The President, Camp David, Thurmont, Maryland]

September 22, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I have received your letter of September 17, 1978, setting forth the Egyptian position on Jerusalem. I am transmitting a copy of that letter to Prime Minister Begin for his information.

The position of the United States on Jerusalem remains as stated by Ambassador [Arthur] Goldberg in the United Nations General Assembly on July 14, 1967, and subsequently by Ambassador [Charles] Yost in the United Nations Security Council on July 1, 1969.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Jimmy Carter

[His Excellency Anwar el-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo]

(Continued on page 7)

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Weekender

Oct. 31, 1991 **A**

Published Every Thursday

Blackwell strikes again with 30 years of fashion worsts

By Judith Schoolman
Reuter

NEW YORK — Elizabeth Taylor doesn't need a designer — she needs an architect. Marilyn Quayle, wife of Vice-President Dan Quayle, looks like a 1940s librarian and Imelda Marcos like an

over-the-hill actress auditioning for "evita." As for Joan Collins, if she pushes her bosom any higher she'll have three chins.

These are a few of the pronouncements of "Mr. Blackwell," self-appointed saviour of style and trasher of the tasteless.

The former clothes designer turned high priest of the hemline has compiled a list of the worst fashion offenders of all time — not just of the year, as he has done in the past — and has not spared a barb in the effort.

"I'm really doing a serious documentary of American 'camp,'" he said of his new book, *Mr. Blackwell's Worst: 30 Years Of Fashion Fiascos*.

These are the ultimate celebrity fashion fatalities, he says — the slightly overweight who stuff themselves into stretch pants, the over 50s who dress like teenagers and those with tonnes of money who should just know better.

Speaking from his California home, Mr. Blackwell insists that pointing the finger has redeeming social value. Besides, he says, his worst ever choices asked for it. They chose to dress that way, after all.

The danger is taking Mr. Blackwell too seriously.

He insists that he is not being a "smartass." His work is all in fun, and besides, getting on the list does wonders for a star's career.

What he is actually doing, he says, is chronicling American popular culture through fashion and taking the fashion establishment to task for its behaviour.

"Who are they to dictate



Bette Midler

rather than present?" he demanded.

He says he is a feminist. Through his annual lists and personal appearances, he says, he extolls the need for women of all shapes and sizes to eschew the images on fashion show catwalks and wear clothes that are personally comfortable and tasteful.

First lady Barbara Bush and actress Angela Lansbury are perfect examples, he says.

Of the women verbally defrocked by Mr. Blackwell, fewer than two per cent feel insulted, he says. But actress Bea Arthur of the television series *Golden Girls*, "thinks of me as a dead toad," while her co-star Estelle Getty is

equally unimpressed.

Mr. Blackwell's first 10 worst dressed list appeared in 1960 in *American* weekly magazine when he was a clothes designer and store owner. He had been an actor as a young man and was given the name Richard Blackwell by Howard Hughes.

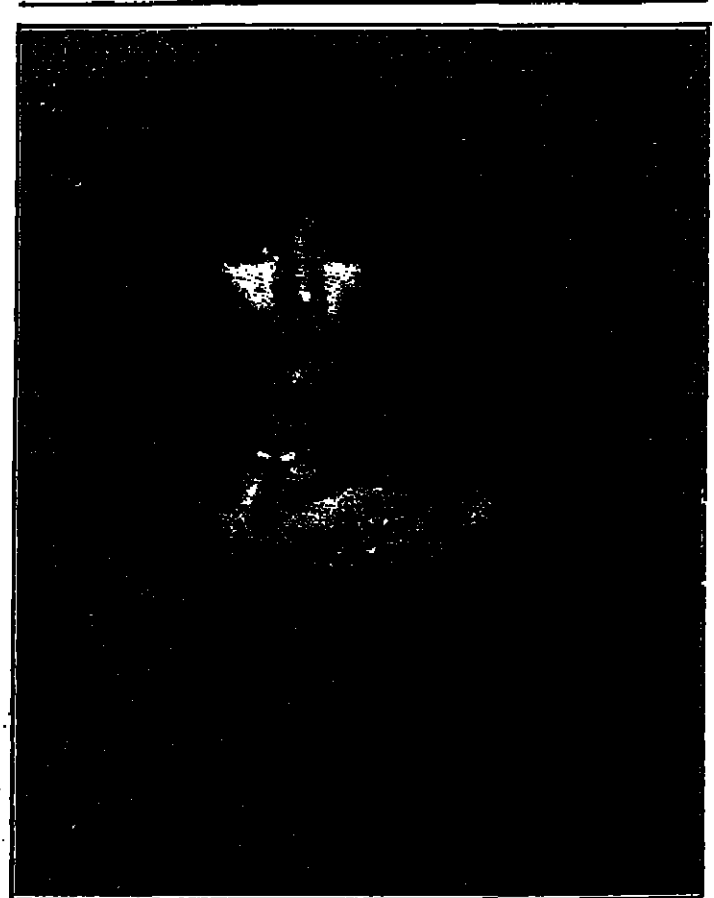
Singer-actress Cher tops his all-time list of worst-dressed women, followed by comedienne Roseanne Barr, Arnold, Elizabeth Taylor, Queen Elizabeth, Barbara Streisand, Shelly Winters, Dolly Parton, Mia Farrow, the late Jayne Mansfield and Madonna in a tie, and last but not least, Sinéad O'Connor, the Irish singer.

Born Richard Seizer in Brooklyn "sometime in the 1920s," Mr. Blackwell has been cheering up tabloid readers for three decades with vitriolic comments often aimed at the bulging midriffs and over-exposed décolletage of his Hollywood prey.

Joan Collins is skewered for "foolishly trying to clone Alexis (her character on the television series *Dynasty*). It's a bad cartoon out of Toulouse-Lautrec."

Cher is cited for dressing like "a Hawaiian bat mitzvah" and actress Bette Midler's outfits make her look like "pot luck in a laundromat."

Of Elizabeth Taylor,



Cher tops Mr. Blackwell's all-time list of worst-dressed women.

Blackwell said in 1963, she "makes one think of the rebirth of the Zeppelin." More recently he said, "it's not the weight, it's what she does with it."

In 1969 Queen Elizabeth was top offender — "Every-

thing that is out of fashion is in with the queen."

Mr. Blackwell sums up: "You can be famous, rich, powerful, talented, and gorgeous — and still look like something the cat refused to drag in."

Elizabeth Taylor

Dublin teacher's bawdy tales are international hit

By Paul Majendle
Reuter

DUBLIN — With his first novel already a hit film and his latest nominated for Britain's top literary prize, Dublin teacher Roddy Doyle has given comic writing a big boost.

"Comedy is definitely undervalued. The arts clique has such a strict structure that excludes it," complains the 33-year-old writer whose bawdy trilogy of books on working class Dublin has both angered and delighted critics.

His books tell of the Rabbite family led by the foul-mouthed, pot-bellied but soft-hearted Jimmy. Snr. Together they face the tribulations of setting up a soul pop group, Sharon's un-

wanted pregnancy and the buying of a dilapidated fish and chip van.

"The commitments" — the riotous tale of how a Dublin group tried to bring James Brown soul music to the slums — won rave reviews when transferred to the screen by British director Alan Parker. It has been a hit in the United States.

The Snapper — how Sharon copes with the baby conceived on a drunken night with a middle-aged neighbour — is to be filmed by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

The Van — two men on the dole feed Dublin's appetite for fast food amid the euphoria of the 1990 soccer World Cup — has now been nominated for the Booker Prize, the top British Liter-

ary Award.

Some critics complain that if you deleted the expletives from Doyle's novels, the books would virtually vanish. With their flow of dialogue and lack of narrative, the slim novels are no more than draft screenplays, they say.

But others praise Doyle for refusing to sentimentalise and hail him as a refreshing new talent.

Doyle is a shy man with no desire to give up his day job teaching English and geography to teenagers at a community school in North Dublin.

He fiercely defends his best-selling novels.

"I wouldn't change a word of them. Some critics say I am just writing screenplays. But that is a stylistic decision. Humour depends on

speed. You are invited to read these through in one go. The humour is based on the characters talking. Descriptive takes away from the humour. I think there is a realistic base to my writing," he says.

"A lot of comedy is cruel. There is no cruelty in mine. I loved London Fields by Martin Amis (one of his Booker Prize rivals) but by God it is brutal."

Interviewers invariably ask when is he going to give up teaching and why do his characters have to swear so much. His answers are swift and to the point.

"I do not want to give up teaching because I enjoy it and it is a great source of inspiration. I get one quarter of the year off, after all (during school holidays). I don't

think I could write full time. Three hours a day is enough for me."

As for the swearing, "it is part of Dublin speech and the rhythm of language. Most people won't admit this but it is far more prevalent than it was 10 years ago."

"There is very little violence attached to the swearing. It is the language of the street. I am not going to try and stop it."

The interview over, he was off into Dublin to rent a dinner jacket for the Booker Prize dinner in London. "I

have never had a monkey suit in my life," he admitted.

But will he be having a bet on himself against fellow Irishman William Trevor, Martin Amis, Hong Kong's Timothy Mo, Bombay-born Robinson Mistry and Niger-

ia's Ben Okri?

"Ladbrokes (the British bookmakers) locked a man away in a room to read them all and he said he had read better stuff than mine in Playboy or Mayfair. He made me a 12-1 shot. I'll have to have a bet."

Men fight to save the secret language of China's women

By Andrew Quinn

PEKING (R) — On elegant paper fans and in delicate, cloth-bound diaries, women in the heart of ancient China once transcribed their innermost secrets in a written language that no man could understand.

Called everthing from "the witches' script" to the first language of women's liberation, the flowing ideographs were passed from mother to daughter in a secret literary tradition that defied China's male-dominated establishment.

The script, known as "Nushu" or "women's calligraphy," has all but disappeared, surviving only among a dwindling handful of elderly women in one county of mountainous Hunan province.

Now a team of male scholars has embarked on a sweeping research project to analyse the writing and preserve it for its historical and linguistic value.

"Women don't seem interested in it any more. It's just a few of us men who are doing the research," said Chen Qiguang, a professor at Peking's Central Institute of Nationalities who has been the driving force behind efforts to save the script.

Nushu, made up of 2,000 individual characters, has been used by women in

Hunan for at least 1,000 years, Prof. Chen said.

"Some people say it is at least 6,000 years old, but I don't believe it is that ancient," he said in an interview.

Lovely written on the frail paper pages of crumbling diaries, the characters of Nushu are simpler and more fluid than the complex ideographs of standard Chinese.

Made up of a cryptic collection of strokes and dashes, looking rather like chicken scratches, the characters flow down the page resembling Arabic rather than Chinese.

While Prof. Chen believes Nushu may originally have been adapted from common Chinese characters, he said the two languages now have significant differences.

"Chinese characters represent individual meanings, but Nushu characters represent only sounds," Prof. Chen said. "It is really quite complicated on its own."

Research into the origins of the language have centred on Yang Huanyi, an 83-year-old resident of Jiangyong county in Hunan who Prof. Chen believes may be the last woman left in China fully literate in Nushu.

Ms. Yang, who had not practised her Nushu in almost four decades, has helped visiting scholars to compile dictionaries of Nushu characters and to decipher older

Nushu writings, Prof. Chen said.

"She is also teaching Nushu to her friend, who is only in her mid-70s, so there will be someone else who can write it," Prof. Chen said. "There are a few more women who can read it, but they are all also old."

Prof. Chen's research has been primarily linguistic, but he said the Nushu writings are equally valuable because they shed light on a secret woman's world that received little space in China's official histories.

In their books of Nushu, women discussed their views of such events as the 1840-42 opium war with Britain and the Japanese invasion of China in the 1930s, Prof. Chen said.

"They would describe how the bombs fell from planes, and how people died on the ground," Prof. Chen said. "Some of these are valuable historical documents."

The women also used Nushu to write about their own private tribulations in a world run by men.

Nushu booklets and songs were traditional gifts between women before marriage, offering advice on how to manage if a husband leaves in a long trip and how to cope with your mother-in-law, as well as lamenting the fact that marriage effectively cut a woman's ties with her friends

and family.

"The women would get together and sing songs written in Nushu," Prof. Chen said. "They had powerful feelings of sisterhood."

The tradition of Nushu began to fade in the 1930s when women were given more opportunities for formal education, including instruction in standard Chinese, Prof. Chen said.

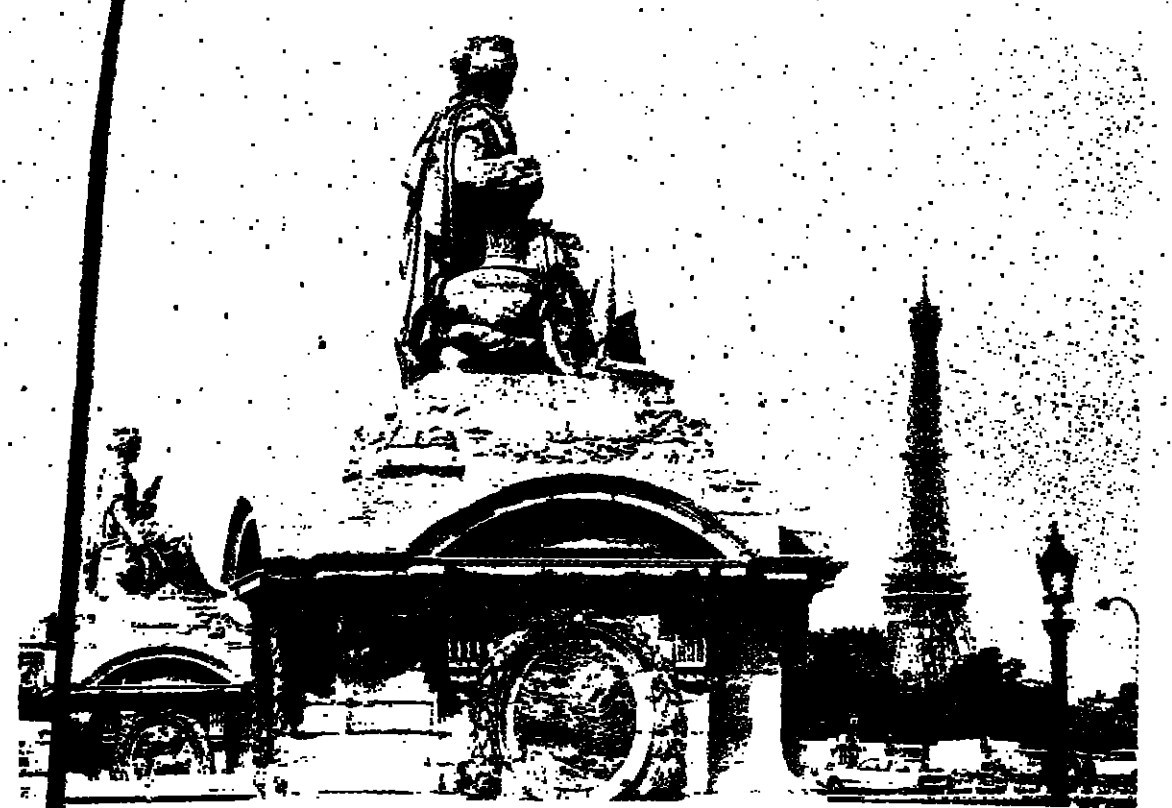
The few women who tried to keep their private language alive ran into serious trouble in the 1950s, when China's new Communist government launched "anti-rightist" campaigns aimed at rooting out feudal traditions.

"Men were very suspicious of Nushu, because they couldn't understand what was written in it. So they called the women witches and labelled Nushu 'the witches' script'," Prof. Chen said.

He said the fruits of his research with two other scholars would be published early next year as a 900-page book containing original and translated versions of 400 pieces of Nushu writing.

"Men dare to leave home to brave life in the outside world," one anonymous Nushu author wrote in one piece to be included in the collection. "But we women are no less courageous: We can create a language they can't understand."

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With motherhood, Cecile Licad changes tempo

By Jon Miller

MANILA — It takes only a few seconds to see that Cecile Licad is a tough woman. She is small but sturdy. Her gaze is disconcertingly direct. Her voice is husky, as low as a man's. She moves abruptly, decisively. There is nothing light about her bearing, nothing flighty, nothing fragile. But there is also something curiously serene about her. Her face, masklike at first, becomes frank and open when she speaks. Her large dark eyes, almost fierce in their forthrightness, soften when they lock on a subject. Her long silences, initially unsettling, quickly come to define a meditative rhythm, a rhythm of restraint. She is in no hurry to make an impression. A brightly shining star in a universe awash in pretension, Licad seems incapable of putting on airs.

can forget about the doubt."

The 30-year-old Philippine-born pianist has been at the top of her profession for over 10 years. She won the coveted Leventritt Gold Medal for young musicians in 1981, when she was 19; no one has been deemed good enough to get it since. She plays with the best orchestras in the world; the Chicago Symphony, the London Philharmonic, the New York Philharmonic, the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Her concert reviews read like awestruck testimonials. The Washington Post called her "a perpetual wonder," and lauded her "singing tone as exquisite as her appearance," her "poetry" and "easy power." The Daily Telegraph wrote of her "immaculate technique, luminosity of touch and ferocity of ambition." Her recordings — of Chopin, Rachmaninoff, Brahms, Saint-Saens, Schumann, Franck — have been enthusiastically received winning prizes and selling remarkably well.

For her, music is something that comes from the heart; it is private and personal, a way to communicate without words. The peculiar politics of the music world, with its endless evaluation and competition, is irrelevant to that. Where does she rate herself in the pantheon of pianists? Is she trying to reach a higher plateau? She prefers not to entertain such questions.

"It's hard to rate myself," she complains. "It's really other people who do that. Sometimes I feel like I'm nothing. Words like plateau, those are things I don't like to think about. I want to take things day by day. Otherwise I'll go crazy. I have such high expectations for myself. I try to just live for the day."

Ten years ago, however, things were different. Daughter of a Manila doctor, she was singled out a schoolgirl by former Philippine first lady Imelda Marcos, a music enthusiast who was always scouting for young talent. Mrs. Marcos called in the celebrated pianist Van Cliburn to confirm her suspicion that Licad was something special; Cliburn agreed wholeheartedly. At age 12, Licad was sent to America to study at the prestigious Curtis Institute, where she became best friends with the soon-to-be famous violinist Nadja

Salerno-Sonnenberg.

By 17 her life had developed an intoxicating rhythm — concerts, airplanes, hotels, taxis — but it was a rhythm that had little to do with the introspective business of understanding and performing music. "It was a boring life," she recalls. "It was just living from concert to concert, airplane to airplane." But worse than that, it was a life of accelerating expectations. Licad, never free from doubt about her talent, went from being a privileged child star to a woman with something to prove.

"They say that at 17 it's hardest, because it's a time of transition," she reflects. "But I think it's always hard. You always want to achieve a higher standard. I guess when you're a prodigy, and you're playing at such a young age, you don't really understand what's going on. You just play. In fact it's very exciting. But you can't be that way forever."

Two things hastened Licad's maturation. First, she went to study with the late Rudolf Serkin, who had fled the cut-throat New York music scene for the tranquility of rural Vermont. Serkin helped reinforce Licad's natural honesty, and her appreciation for the power of

music itself. Then she met a talented young Brazilian cellist, Antonio Meneses. Meneses, an intellectual full of humour and ideas, helped Licad put her non-music life in perspective.

Four years ago, Licad and Meneses had a son, Ottavio. She scaled back on her performance schedule, going from 75 concerts a year to 45 or 50. And while her life is hardly domestic in the usual sense — she lives in New York while Meneses spends much of his time teaching in Switzerland — marriage and motherhood have brought a new dimension to Licad's high-pressure career: Balance.

Together in conversation, the two musicians are a fascinating study. He butts into her silences with ironic observations, then she sets him straight with disarming bluntness. Or she starts a meandering thought and he finishes it in a flurry. "I don't understand why people in this career don't want to have children," she muses. "Because they don't want to be normal people!" Blurt Meneses. "They want to be stars, they want to be something special!"

She is asked how she has coped with being told from the age of 5 that she was in fact something special. "I

keep it up," she answers, defiant. Meneses jumps in. "No," he says. "She never believes it." Licad stares at him. "I'm trying to," she emphasizes. "I'm trying to be confident." Meneses turns to the interviewer. "I have to push her a little bit sometimes," he says with a smile. "Cecile has changed a lot in the five years that we've been married... She's a much calmer person now. She gives herself a little more time to think about things. She can let things go. The solution will come. She has learned to have patience, which is something she didn't have before. Nothing, zero, no patience! Everything had to be at that moment, at that second — if not, the whole world would fall down. But since we had our child, she's calmed down. She knows now that things take time."

Confidence is a recurring theme for Licad. Maintaining it is always a struggle. She says she plays differently every time she performs, in part because she is never sure that she has a piece figured out. Yet as a performer, she exudes confidence. She has a huge, dramatic presence on a concert stage. Her playing can be reckless, breathtaking. Reviewers are virtually unanimous about one thing:



Cecile Licad's strength and no-nonsense attitude towards life impart extraordinary power to her interpretations at the piano.

Cecile Licad plays with power.

Where does it come from? She pauses to think. Seconds pass. Meneses, also thinking, raises his eyebrow. "That's a good question," he says, serious, looking at his wife as if

hoping to find the answer in her fine-featured face. After a long moment, Licad issues a rare laugh. "Well, I used to know," she announces. "I was fat: 159 pounds. Power was no problem —" World News Link.

John Lee Hooker still playing the blues at 71

By Peter Ransing

WASHINGTON — Blues guitarist John Lee Hooker says no one will ever match that special something — he cannot define it himself — that accounts for his influence on musicians from the Rolling Stones and the Beatles to Bob Dylan.

"Having all the rock stars and the blues stars follow in my footsteps is kind of nice," the 71-year-old elder statesman of blues told Reuters. "I got something that they want and I got something different that other musicians don't have."

What exactly "it" is not even Hooker knows, but "it's a talent that's not written in a book. It's something that you gotta have, and I've had it ever since I can remember."

Perhaps what Hooker is referring to is something called the boogie — a bluesy, foot-stomping, heavy guitar-driven sound that he describes as "a funky, driving beat with no chords."

With his favourite guitar — a Gibson given as a birthday present by Carlos Santana — lying in the corner of his hotel room, Hooker studiously examines his meticulously cut finger nails.

He has to. When playing guitar, he never uses a pick. In conversation Hooker is prone to wander from subject to subject, but once blues is mentioned he gives his undivided attention to the music form that has been in his blood for the past 40 years.

Hooker says he didn't make music his livelihood until he was in his 30s, but he remembers vividly how his career almost ended before it began.

Growing up the fourth of

eleven children in Clarkdale, Missouri, he was discouraged from playing blues by his father, a strict Baptist minister. When his mother later married Will Moore, a local blues musician, his stepfather taught him the basics of the thick, emotionally

charged southern blues style. "Ever since I was 12 years old, the style that I got from my stepfather. He had an outstanding style — heavy, heavy rhythm beat and I got the same thing — that 'foot-stompin' boogie

The Hooker bandwagon continues in the 1990s. His latest album Mr. Lucky is a veritable who's who in blues and rhythm and blues.

beat." It was this style that produced his first hit in 1948 with Boogie Chillen, a song that had only Hooker's deep voice and a tapping foot. It was followed by a string of hits like Boom Boom and I'm In The Mood, which won his

first Grammy. In 1961, a then-unknown British band called the Rolling Stones was Hooker's opening act during a European tour. Bob Dylan's first real engagement in New York was as an opener for a

Hooker concert. The Hooker bandwagon continues in the 1990s. His latest album Mr. Lucky is a veritable who's who in blues and rhythm and blues. A ten-track compilation of original Hooker material, it features collaborations with contemporaries and disciples such as Keith Richards, Ry Cooder, Van Morrison and Albert Collins.

From the opening I Want To Hug You with Chuck Berry sideman Johnnie Johnson on piano to the Hooker-Morrison duet on I Cover The Waterfront, Mr. Lucky has helped propel Hooker's popularity with ever-changing audiences.

But, while the audiences may change, one thing remains the same for Hooker. "I can capture my audience in five minutes," he said. "I can walk out there, take a

bow and sit down and just get them going in the palm of my hand. I been doing that for years."

At his age, he says, his popularity is as high as ever.

"Oh I'm popular now, I don't know why — I been trying to figure that one out for myself. I created an entirely new generation of young people that had never quite discovered John Lee Hooker."

With numerous appearances on albums, radio, and tours, including a 1990 concert tribute in his honour that included Gregg Allman, Bo Diddley and Joe Cocker, Hooker said he is more content with himself than he has ever been.

"Some people is born for good luck and some people is born for bad luck. I must've been born for good luck 'cause I'm having it."

B.B. King opens blues club

By Woody Baird
The Associated Press

MEMPHIS — Bluesman B.B. King came up from the Mississippi delta 45 years ago to begin his climb to stardom on Memphis historic Beale Street. Now he's back where it all began.

"I wish I knew the words. It's a great feeling," King said at his new Beale Street nightclub. "To come back home, it's one of the best feelings in show business, to

feel that the people want you back and welcome you with open arms."

The club's opening has breathed fresh hopes into an eight-year struggle to give the Beale Street historic district a new life. The club will focus on blues, rhythm-and-blues and the "Memphis sound."

King came to Memphis in 1946 from Indianola, Mississippi, where he began singing and playing the guitar in church since as a youngster. Music was a way to escape the life of a farm labourer,

and Beale Street was the place to go.

His first name then was Riley, but he became "Beale Street Blues Boy" after landing a disco jockey job in 1949 at WDIA, the first radio station in the country with all-black programming and on-air personalities.

King later shortened his new name to "Blue Boy" and finally to "B.B."

By the mid-1950s, he was moving on from Memphis to become one of America's

premier blues artists.

But the years have been less kind to Beale Street.

An entertainment and cultural centre for delta blacks in the 1920s and '30s, Beale was on a downward slide by the 1950s. Urban renewal of the 1960s finished the job.

The downtown neighbourhoods feeding the street were levelled, and what was left of the one-rolling strip was surrounded by a chain link fence.

Efforts to restore the dis-

trict, now on the national register of historic places, has moved in fits and starts since 1983.

But promoters say there are reasons for optimism. The district turned its first profit last year, though its property managers have lost more than 2 million since the project began.

King's club, the first with a big-name artist, is seen as both a measure of success and a sign of better things to come.

The district now has 16 retail shops and clubs featuring live music. There is ample vacant space for more.

The strip is owned by the city and run by Beale Street Management Inc. under a 52-year agreement. John Elkington, Beale Street's director, said more than \$26 million has been spent on renovations. Local and federal taxpayers put up \$11 million of that money, with the rest coming from private developers, Elkington said.

Sound-alike bands flourish down under

By Paul Alexander
The Associated Press

SYDNEY — For the nostalgic rock 'n' roller, a weekend in Australia's largest city is the next best thing to a time machine.

On any given weekend, Sydney revelers can choose from up to two dozen so-called "tribute" or "concept" bands playing the hits of groups ranging from Pink Floyd to the Police, the Beatles to the Beach Boys.

"Basically, the Australian scene is far different from anywhere in the world," said Maurie Cameron of Premier Entertainment, which handles about a half-dozen tribute bands, including covers of Creedence Clearwater Revival, the Eurythmics and John Cougar Mellencamp.

Cameron says the tribute band concept developed over the years as a simple matter of supply and demand, with a heavy dose of nostalgia and familiarity tossed in.

Owners were eager to draw crowds to pubs and their weekend crowds were free-spending enough that fees of up to 4,000 dollars (\$3,200) were offered. But the top-notch original bands were concentrating on going overseas to build international reputations.

"People at the clubs were tired of the same old trash being given to them," Cameron said. "The plain cover bands who used to do lots of songs by different artists started specialising in one group. They were suc-

cessful, so they started popping up all over the place."

The tribute bands were criticised for impeding the introduction of new music and lack of creativity. But Chris O'Leary, lead singer of the former David Bowie tribute band Golden Years, shrugs off critics.

"Don't they know the best musicians play covers of Beethoven and Mozart every night at places like the Opera House without a word uttered against them?" he said.

A sense of humour seems a must — one meatloaf-clone features a singer wearing an inflatable suit that expands during the performance.

Some of the bands, like the Beatnix (The Beatles), Elton Jack (Elton John), Dynasty (Kiss) and Bjorn Again (Abba), focus on looking and sounding like the real thing. But most just crank out the tunes and let the audience's imagination do the rest.

The bands often draw devoted fans who follow them from venue to venue. Some people sit as close to the stage as possible with their eyes closed.

It sometimes takes the band a couple of songs before they are accepted by the crowd. But the suspension of reality doesn't seem difficult, with the crowds often singing along, clapping and dancing just like they were seeing the real thing.

Many groups shift into the tribute mode to raise money to pursue their own original music.

James Morris is 'formidable' in opera's most demanding work

By Graham Heathcote
The Associated Press

LONDON — Wotan, the ruler of the Gods, is among the most exhausting roles in opera. It is a marathon with few pauses during the 2-hour, 40-minute run of Richard Wagner's Das Rheingold.

But within 30 minutes of the first-night curtain last month, James Morris looked remarkably relaxed, having

discarded his spear, eyepatch, headband, dark glasses, white suit and raincoat costume for street wear.

"Really, the difficult in singing Wagner is the length of everything. But every work has its particular problems," said Morris, a bass-baritone.

"What comes next is even longer," he added, referring to the bigger demands on Wotan in Die Walkure, the second in the four-part The

Ring Of The Nibelung. It is followed by Siegfried, which marks the last appearance of Wotan, and then by Gotterdammerung in which everything goes up in flames.

"The length is formidable, but Wagner is also very satisfying," Morris said.

"Wotan is a great character, and to be up there singing with a 110-piece orchestra is a pleasure. After doing it a few times, you learn to pace

yourself. The second and third act of Die Walkure especially demand a lot so you have to keep something in reserve. Every opera presents some problem."

Morris, 44, first sang at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in 1970 when he was 23, and made his Covent Garden debut as Wotan in 1988. He since has appeared in the whole cycle.

His performance of the role is considered so com-

manding that rival recording companies Deutsche Grammophon and EMI were willing to share him for their discs of The Ring and waived their customary exclusivity clauses.

The Ring was first presented in its complete form in 1876 and occupies the stage for about 19 hours over four nights.

Edward Greenfield, the London Guardian critic, said

Morris gave a "formidable" performance in "Das Rheingold," and Max Loppert in the Financial Times called him "a Wotan of magnificent voice and musically responsive style."

Wagner's Ring always has inspired love or loathing, and the Royal Opera House quotes both in its programme.

Novelist-playwright Susan Hill says: "I can't stand it... the whole reminds me of the

kitchen scene in Alice (In Wonderland) where everyone is throwing pots and pans at everyone else, the baby is yelling at the top of its voice, the duchess is screaming and there seems no good reason why it should ever end. One of the many joys of middle age is knowing that I shall never have to listen to it ever again."

Morris' wife, mezzo-soprano Susan Quittmeyer, is one

opera singer who can sympathise with those who find the "Ring" cycle forbidding.

"I didn't hear Wagner when I was young and had no idea what the Ring was," she said.

"When I did hear it, I didn't find it accessible. But when I saw Jim do the cycle in Munich in 1986, I got hooked. I've heard quite a few now and I think it's extraordinary."

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Job training

By Maha Addasi

If you have just started a new job and think that all your co-workers love you. Good luck, because you will soon come to the realization that this is not the case.

You sit in your office on the second day of work and one co-worker decides to vent some of his frustrations and pays you a "welcoming" visit. For some reason these welcomes are extended at the top of the co-workers lungs. "Don't tell me you're one of those lazy ones who will sit back and do nothing," he'd say. And you would still be waiting for the new "orders" and job description, you discover very quickly that there is no such thing as job description it is a mirage. In stead you do anything and everything that is asked of you or else. And there are a few too many orders to take in the form of shouting.

By the time you've heard orders from five different people, a little voice inside your head tells you that something just isn't right. "Who's your boss anyway? It must be the Napoleon syndrome of mental wards. Everyone thinks he's "the big guy."

You spend the next few days trying to get a lead on who exactly is your boss, and a little investigative work comes in handy. If you are having a good day you topple over the evidence that your true boss is on annual leave. The bad news is that everyone else in the office think they can give you orders.

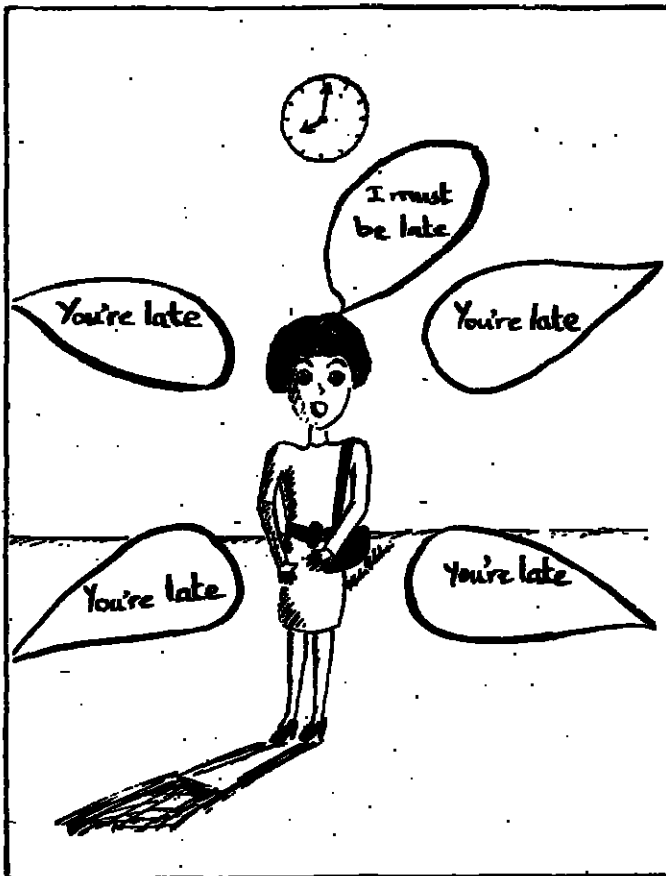
That is only one type of co-worker, but there is also that "odd" person nobody tells you about who you eventually find out is extremely weird. She's the one who reads your mail. She hands you an envelope and tells you "this is an invitation to you by a Mr. Smith to a symposium." You know and everyone in their right mind knows that there is no way she would have known that unless she opened the mail. That is the easy part. The tough part is getting her to admit it.

And then you have the "spy," who hears tail ends of conversations and hurries into the boss's office to let him or her know what was said. Word for word, but not necessarily in the same order.

The boss takes the "spy's" report word for word without thinking of verifying it.

"John jumped from the fourth floor," the "spy" would say. "So what are you waiting for? the boss would ask. "Fire someone else."

The role of the "adviser type" co-worker kicks in. This is the person who never gives you advice when you specifical-



ly asked for it, but when you can't bare the sound of his or her voice he or she would tell you: "I told you so, but I suggest ..."

All this has taken place while it is still day 16 on the job. You still have not found out about the co-workers who are working on getting you fired for one reason or another. Or the ones who give you a cheery "good morning" only when they've set you up for a major clash with someone. Of course you want to last till your pay-check, which is after two more weeks.

This leaves you with two choices during those couple of weeks: you either beat these co-workers or, judging by the scarcity of jobs, you join them.

No-one said anything about taking them.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Friday, Nov. 1

1509 - Michelangelo paintings on ceiling of Vatican's Sistine Chapel are first exhibited.

1936 - Benito Mussolini proclaims Rome-Berlin axis.

1940 - British bombers strike at Naples, Italy, for first time in World War II.

1945 - British announce that all evidence indicates that Adolf Hitler has killed himself in Berlin bunker.

1952 - United States explodes first hydrogen bomb in test at Eniwetok in Marshall Islands.

1956 - States reorganisation act comes into force in India; Jordan disallows use of Royal Air force bases in operation against Egypt.

1961 - Eighty-five people are killed in nationalist demonstrations in Algiers.

1963 - Army coup in South Vietnam, President Ngo Dinh Diem is assassinated.

1971 - Dance hall fire in Saint Laurent-du-Poit, France, claims 142 lives.

1975 - Chinese troops ambush Indian security patrol along India's northern border, kill four men in first fighting flareup in eight years.

1977 - Amsterdam police announce release of kidnapped Dutch millionaire Maurits Caransa.

1987 - Top leader Deng Xiaoping resigns from governing body of China's Communist Party in effort to allow his reform-minded protégés to consolidate power.

1989 - Hundreds of East Germans through West German embassy in Prague seeking passage to West after travel restrictions are lifted; Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega ends 19-month truce with U.S.-backed contra rebels.

1991 - A.J. Balfour Declaration on Palestine, that Britain favours establishment of a national home for the Jewish people.

1930 - Haile Selassie is crowned emperor of Ethiopia.

1956 - Gaza, Egypt, falls to British in Suez War; Hungarian government renounces Warsaw treaty, appeals to U.N. against Soviet invasion; Soviet Union vetoes Western

powers' request for U.N. Security Council to consider critical state in Hungary.

1958 - Last British troops leave Jordan.

1962 - U.S. President John F. Kennedy announces end to Cuba missile crisis, says Soviet Union has been dismantling bases in Cuba.

1964 - King Saud of Saudi Arabia is deposed, and Faisal is proclaimed king.

1967 - White mercenaries and black troops invade the Congo from Portuguese Angola.

1987 - Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev marks 70th anniversary of Bolshevik revolution with scathing criticism of former Soviet leader Josef Stalin.

Sunday, Nov. 3

1534 - England's parliament confirms King Henry VIII in all judicial and political powers formerly exercised by the Pope in England.

1591 - Sir Brian O'Rourke is executed for treason in Ireland.

1962 - Peace preliminaries of Fontainebleau are signed between France, Spain and Britain.

1939 - Flareup of opium war when British frigate sinks Chinese fleet of junks.

1956 - British fleet bombards Canton.

1935 - Greek plebiscite recalls exiled King George II to throne.

1946 - Power in Japan is transferred from the emperor to elected assembly.

1950 - French forces withdraw from frontier of North Indochina.

1955 - Iran joins Iraq-Turkey Pact.

1956 - Britain and France agree to accept Middle East ceasefire in Suez War if United Nations force keeps peace.

1968 - Storms, landslides and floods take more than 100 lives and cause heavy damage in northern Italy.

1970 - Marxist Salvador Allende becomes president of Chile.

1973 - U.N. emergency force reports success in easing tension between Egyptian and Israeli troops at positions west of Suez Canal.

1986 - U.N. General Assembly passes resolution calling on United States to comply with world court rul-

ing for U.S. to end support for Nicaraguan contra rebels.

1989 - Bombs explode outside Beirut homes of three Christian legislators shortly after Gen. Michel Aoun threatens to dissolve parliament if it ratifies peace treaty.

Monday, Nov. 4

1530 - England's Cardinal Wolsey is arrested as traitor.

1547 - England's parliament repeals Henrican Act as first stage in Protestant reformation.

1576 - Spanish Navy mutinies and sacks Antwerp.

1898 - French evacuate Fashoba (in Sudan) after British protests.

1921 - Japan's Premier Takashi Hara is assassinated.

1922 - Entrance to King Tutankhamen's tomb in Egypt is discovered.

1931 - League of Nations accuses Japan of aggression in Manchuria.

1944 - Allies announce that Greece has been liberated from German Nazis in World War II.

1956 - U.N. General Assembly adopts resolution to send international force to Middle East, with Britain and France abstaining; Soviet forces attack Budapest, and President Imre Nagy takes refuge in Yugoslav embassy.

1970 - U.N. General Assembly calls for 90-day ceasefire in Middle East.

1975 - United States closes its mission in Angola because of violent struggle between three rival liberation groups.

1976 - Britain proposes Rhodesian independence under black majority rule by March 1, 1978.

1978 - Egypt's President Anwar Sadat refuses to see delegation of Arab group opposed to Camp David peace talks.

1979 - Militants seize U.S. embassy in Tehran along with its occupants and demand the ousted shah of Iran as ransom.

1984 - About 1,000 Sikhs, battered by Hindus outraged over assassination of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, take refuge in Sri Ganj Shrine.

1989 - At least 10 people are killed in scattered rebel violence in Peru, with eight people, all shot in the head,

found in one village.

1990 - Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone meets with senior Iraqi officials in attempt to secure release of Japanese in Kuwait and resolve Gulf crisis.

Tuesday, Nov. 5

1840 - Mehmet Ali of Egypt agrees to terms of Treaty of London.

1883 - The Mahdi defeats Egyptian force under William Hicks at El Abedi and Britain decides to evacuate the Sudan.

1911 - Italy annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

1914 - France and Britain declare war on Turkey; Britain annexes Cyprus.

1916 - Central powers proclaim Kingdom of Poland.

1950 - U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reports massing of Chinese Communists in North Korea.

1956 - British paratroopers land at Port Said, Egypt; Soviet Union threatens use of rockets unless Britain and France accept Middle East ceasefire.

1962 - U.N. General Assembly demands all nuclear tests cease by Jan. 1, 1963; Saudi Arabia severs relations with United Arab Republic.

1970 - Vatican issues document reforming Roman Catholic mass.

1985 - U.N. General Assembly approves resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia.

1987 - South African releases African National Congress leader Govan Mbeki, prisoner for 23 years and colleague of Nelson Mandela.

1988 - Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid appoints former head of military security to form new government in wake of widespread riots.

1989 - Lebanese parliament elects new Christian president and approves plan to end 14 years of civil war despite threats from Christian leader, Gen. Michel Aoun.

1990 - Prime Minister V.P. Singh's party splits leaving Indian government in disarray.

By The Associated Press

This side of the Atlantic

By E. Yaghi

Jet lag caught up with me and I found myself in a situation where memories of my experiences in America were still fresh and vivid even though I was physically present in Jordan. A dear friend of mine advised: "You should try to get yourself on this side of the Atlantic now that you're back!"

I figured this was a polite way of saying: "Quit writing about America and write about what's going on here for a change."

Well, I'm trying, but I'm not quite settled down to my old routine. I still hear American grass waving in the moonlight and smell hamburger barbecued at lunchtime on outdoor fires in woodland parks. I see the faces of my children I left in the U.S. to study torment me and I also remember the eventful occasions I had to speak to Americans concerning the Gulf War, Jordan and Palestine. Forgive me then if I cross that ocean one more time in order to share with you my personal perceptions of the American people.

I came to the conclusion that not all Americans are bad. On the other hand, I still think many are stupid or at least ignorant and indifferent to their government's foreign policies. But, to my surprise, some well-educated Americans were upset and even disgusted with the outcome of the Gulf War. Prior to this conflict, many Americans were against American intervention by war to force Iraq out of Kuwait. Surpassing the Vietnam protests, tens of thousands of Americans demonstrated against the outbreak of war. Nevertheless, once it began, Americans reversed their attitude and the voice of protest was quelled. It became the popular trend to support the war effort as anything else was considered treasonous.

From protest thus ensued the attitude, "Let's end the war quickly and bring our boys home, (no matter the cost or consequences to the Iraqi people). Because Americans haven't been geographically involved in any armed conflict since the Civil War which ended in 1865, most had no personal recollection of the horrors of battle. Scenes of American involvement in Iraq flicked across their TV screens and in a weird way the war seemed like another million dollar movie or hi-tech video game. The only difference was that not actors but people were actually dying and the blood that flowed in Iraqi streets was quite real and very red.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq was portrayed as a "butcher of babies" and President George Bush, their "savior." It ceased to amaze me how Americans came to such conclusions even after the end of the Gulf War but then did they realize that when the last guns were silenced the Iraqis had only begun to die? One woman came up to me and said, "It's terrible how after the Gulf War Iraqi propaganda has caused the Iraqis to hate the Americans!"

"Oh," I said, "I hadn't realized the Iraqis liked the Americans anyway after the war. I always imagined that they rather hated them after being massacred and having their country totally destroyed!"

But she continued, undaunted and determined: "Oh, no,

after the war the Iraqis really liked us. They thought we were their rescuers but because of Iraqi anti-American propaganda, they began to dislike us! How unfortunate! We also suffer from propaganda here in America."

I thought she suffered much more than that, but I remained silent, gave her a shrug and escaped her reasoning. Another idea that intrigued me was the conclusion, "Palestine was originally Jewish 2,000 years ago."

In response I said: "One of the bases for Zionist territorial claims is the extent of the Kingdom of David and Solomon which lasted for about 73 years. Settled populations have inhabited Palestine for some 9,000 years. If all the world were to follow such senseless claims, then certainly, the world would be turned upside down. On the basis of such thinking then you should give the Indians back their land which is rightfully and historically theirs. Or better yet, why don't you bring some Russian Jews here to New York and give them your houses to live in and your cars to drive? Naturally you won't mind being generous. You'll have sharing smiles on your faces and even be thrilled that you were able to give these Jews all your possessions. You won't mumble, throw stones or be angry, but leave your homes in giving satisfaction and graciously go live in tents without any source of water, money, work or food until you die!"

More than once I was asked, "Why did Jordan take the position it did during the Gulf war?"

I replied, "Jordanians did not advocate the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, but we thought the problems that existed at that time could have been diplomatically solved among the Arabs themselves without outside intervention. Jordanians were shocked by the fierce bombing of Iraq by the coalition forces. The sorrow and anger we felt was because we saw the Iraqis as human beings who didn't deserve such punishment and because they are our Arab brethren like all Arab people are. Just because America is the only superpower, it has no right to police the world or enforce its policies on other countries. This war was fought not to free Kuwait but to destroy Iraq and gain a military foothold into Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states."

It was my good fortune that I had favourable reactions to my statements. I realise that after the frenzied buildup of the Gulf War and their joyous homecoming, Americans have begun to ask, "What has President Bush done for his own country? There are one million cases of AIDS and thousands of Americans are jobless and homeless."

There are still racial problems, shaky banks, and an increase in crime, declining competitiveness and recession. With the return of peace, Americans tend to search inward and are finding that the wartime levels of national unity are proving hard to sustain.

With the date set for the Middle East peace conference, there is a slight indication of tranquility in the Arab World. Meanwhile, my American memories of taste, touch, smell and excitement are registered in the back of my mind and I am back home in Jordan waiting with my fellow country folk to see what will happen and I pray that one day soon we shall all live in an area where peace and justice are available to all.

JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, Oct. 31

8:30 The Simpsons

9:10 The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes

The Problem Of Thor Bridge

An American gold magistrate helps defend his family's governorship who was charge with killing his wife.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

Honky Tonk

Starring: Clark Gable, Lana Turner

An old Hollywood movie about a young woman, Candy, who marries a gambler and insists on reforming him.

Friday, Nov. 1

8:30 Coach

Christine discovers that she has no place in Haiden's future plans so she decides to leave him.

9:10 The Last Part of Shakespeare's OTHELLO

10:00 News in English

10:20 W.L.O.U

They Shoot Sources, Don't They?

Channel 12 follows a story of fraud in a loans and securities company and the accused and vice-president of the company is shot by an angry investor as a result.

Saturday, Nov. 2

8:30 Totally Hidden Video



Jeremy Brett (right) and Edward Holmes and Dr. Watson in the Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes on Thursday at 9:10.

9:00 Encounter

9:30 Life Of The Land

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film

I Am Dangerous Tonight

Starring: Anthony Perkins

Sunday, Nov. 3

8:30 The Golden Girls

9:10 Murder She Wrote

The Search For Peter Keny

Dan, one of Peter Keny's guests, is murdered at his house. Jessica investigates the murder.

10:00 News in English

10:20 This Man, This Woman

Monday, Nov. 4

8:30 Hey Dad

9:10 The Mids Touch

10:00 News in English

10:20 Gabriel's Fire

Tuesday, Nov. 5

8:30 Who's The Boss

9:10 Our House

10:00 News in English

10:20 Columbo

Wednesday, Nov. 6

8:30 Kate and Allie

Young Chip has a very big problem: How to hide the fact that he has failed his exam at school.

9:10 Cosmos

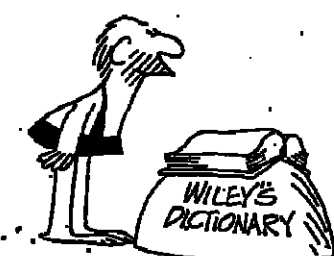
Carl Sagan talks about observations made in the 17th century which marked the beginning of the modern science of astronomy.

10:00 News in English

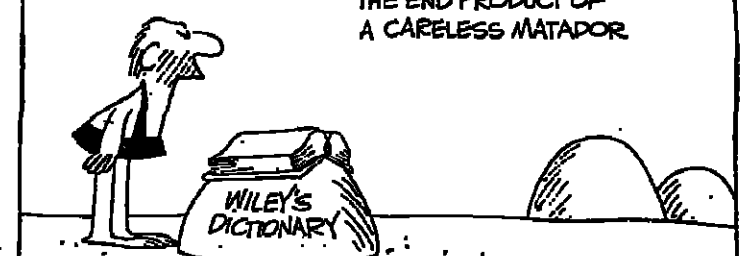
10:20 Equal Justice

B.C.

door mat



THE END PRODUCT OF A CARELESS MATADOR



Doctors, and not courts or politicians, must decide how best to treat drug addicts

By Melanie Ott
VIEWS differ on whether drug addiction can successfully be treated by prescribing ersatz drugs that themselves are habit-forming. Supporters of, say, Methadone therapy see it as an effective way out of the vicious circle of opiate addiction, crime to come by money to buy drugs, and the risk of infection. Opponents see the treatment itself as a criminal activity.

There isn't standard academic viewpoint on the subject, let alone a uniform programme of scientific research adequately financed and conscientiously pursued that might long since have come up with answers and prospects for the future.

In Germany, the Federal government's latest national anti-narcotics plan notes, addiction research has serious deficits and shortcomings. This state of affairs is said to have arisen because the people who have hitherto worked in the field have lacked scientific training and experience while universities have paid it too little attention.

Yet even if the development of new strategies of prevention and treatment is now to be effectively promoted, a solution of the issues pending can hardly be deferred. More people die of drug addiction and its consequences in Germany than anywhere else in Europe.

The exact number of drug addicts is unknown, but the National Drug Addiction Centre (DHS) puts the number of heroin and cocaine users in what used to be West Germany

at between 80,000 and 100,000. There are roughly 2,500 beds in hospital wards where they can be treated, the DHS adds.

Despite the Federal Medical Council's recommendation, reaffirmed in 1990, to use Methadone only in specific instances, and despite strict German legislation that makes doctors who unlawfully prescribe listed drugs liable to up to four years in jail, most Länder in what used to be West Germany have embarked on some form of outpatient treatment using Methadone.

But these are strictly limited schemes. Plans to prescribe Methadone on a wider scale, even under strict medical supervision, have come to grief on anti-narcotics legislation. One case of unlawful drug prescription was recently heard by the Federal Supreme Court.

Since 1987 drug addiction has been officially granted the status of an illness in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1990 Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl reaffirmed this state of affairs. Both the illness itself and the consequences of chronic drug use thus need medical care and attention.

The consequences include general wear and tear, inflammation of the liver, thrombosis and the rapid spread of HIV, the AIDS virus. In October 1990 the Federal Health Office said 14 per cent of Germany's registered AIDS patients were drug addicts, but an unofficial estimate is that half the mainliners are HIV positive.

On World AIDS Day

the World Health Organisation (WHO) issued an explicit warning against the uncontrolled spread of the virus, especially among female mainline drug addicts. Most of Germany's HIV positive children are the children of drug addicts.

Is Methadone treatment an answer to the problem? The great debate goes on. In Germany the drug is prescribed as a powerful painkiller. Opponents of its use to help cure drug addicts are worried that it too is highly addictive.

Like morphium and heroin it is addictive, leads to a progressively higher intake requirements and affects the same nerve centres in the brain. But it has a longer effect and, unlike other opiates, withdrawal symptoms do not occur for a day or so.

Advocates of Methadone therapy say a regular supply of the drug will

satisfy the nerve centres in the brain and still the heroin hunger. But as Methadone does not induce a state of euphoria, a high, patients can lead fairly normal lives even though they are still drug addicts.

And since Methadone can be taken as a lotion, the risk of hepatitis and Aids infection from a needle is eliminated. But the Federal Medical Council has yet to approve more than treatment of drug addicts who already have Aids, and then only in individual instances.

Tests have shown Aids develops more slowly if addicts can break the habit or take Methadone instead. Patients are more receptive to preventive inhalation, tuberculosis therapy and the intake of virostatic drugs.

That said, immunological changes seem to be the cause of this improvement

in patients' condition. It may be due to less use of the needle; it may, for that matter, be due to the lower intake of opiates.

At Münster University Hospital 40 HIV positive drug addicts whose Aids infection has reached an advanced stage are undergoing Methadone treatment. Interim findings have shown, after 12 months of treatment, a general improvement in their health in nearly all cases.

Eight patients are regularly taking anti-viral drugs. Fresh cases of of venereal infection had to be dropped from the programme as having gone back onto mainline drugs.

Robert G. Newman, president of the Beth Israel Medical Centre in New York, says the main accusation levelled at Methadone is that it works. The longer a patient is under treatment,

the more he, the doctor, is accused of depriving the patient of his freedom.

Methadone's opponents are also critical of the high proportion of recidivists and the frequent combination of Methadone and other drugs. Austrian figures seem to bear out these points.

In Austria over 40 per cent of Methadone patients were found to be using alcohol, psychopharmaca or poppyseed tea in addition to Methadone during their first year of treatment. Forty-five per cent were clean and only four continued to mainline listed drugs.

This polytoxicomania was due, or so Viennese medical specialists felt, to an underdose of Methadone that could often have this effect during the adjustment period. They did not feel that this symptom ruled out further use of the drug.

A German expert, Wolfram Keup, has drawn attention to another cause of what might be termed abuse. The effect of Methadone, he wrote in an article in the Hessisches Ärzteblatt, is widely overestimated.

On average it works for only 18 hours. Addicts then need a fresh intake — of heroin, Methadone or tablets. Levomethadone, an acetyl-based alternative, has a more lasting effect; it needs only to be taken every other day.

But Levomethadone is still largely unknown, and not enough research has been conducted into the effects of Buprenorphine, a semi-synthetic opiate, and Naltrexon, a morphium antagonist.

At the 96th congress of the German Society for Internal Medicine in Wiesbaden a warning was issued against transferring responsibility for the treat-

ment of drug addicts from the medical profession to lawyers or politicians.

That, it was said, would be to encourage alienation between doctor and patient and to step up the frustration rate. In Germany only one mainline drug addict in three who is allocated one of the handful of ward beds succeeds in breaking the habit and quitting the drug scene.

A further third don't even reach the stage at which they are prepared to risk withdrawal the hard way. The remainder are reported to have reverted to drug addiction.

There is no sign of a meaningful addition to the German approach to dealing with drug addiction. But the groundwork has been laid for experiments with alternative drugs that may not be particularly effective but are, at least, not illegal — Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Promising new treatment for alcoholics

By Dieter Schwab

PSYCHIATRISTS at Tübingen University and the Free University of Berlin have developed two interesting new treatments that could improve the alcoholic's prospects of being cured.

The Tübingen research team bases its approach on a new, short-term treatment followed by long-term aftercare. The Berlin team aim to back up their treatment with medication to influence the brain metabolism.

Karl Mana of Tübingen University psychiatric clinic's

working party on alcoholism has just issued the first findings on patients who first underwent therapy over 10 years ago. About half of them have steered clear of alcohol to this day.

Dr. Mann and his associates began in the mid-1970s to treat groups of alcoholics for six weeks, as opposed to the usual treatment period of several months. They were then given outpatient treatment for a year.

Their approach has proved markedly superior to conventional courses of treatment at specialist clinics, where only

about 40 per cent of patients are still on the wagon four years later.

The Tübingen treatment is based first on medication to decontaminate the body, then on group therapy with role-acting.

More effective methods of treatment are urgently needed. Up to two million people in what used to be West Germany are classified as alcoholics. An estimated 20,000 Germans a year die of the results of alcohol abuse, making 1,200 drug deaths seem far less significant.

Health insurance schemes spend roughly DM800m a year on treating alcoholics at clinics to try and get them to

break the habit. Mann is confident that alcoholics can be successfully treated, and not just because his figures indicate a higher success rate.

An alcoholic's brain can shrink by up to 22 per cent as a result of years of alcohol abuse, but abstinence is still worth-while. Nerve and connective tissue cells are at least partly regenerated. Thereby improving the intellectual ability of the ex-alcoholic.

Hanfried Helchen and his associates at the psychiatric clinic of the Free University of Berlin has gone in for an entirely different approach. Dr. Helchen's new treatment has been tested on about 100 alcoholics since March 1991.

His theory is that years of alcohol abuse affect the brain metabolism. Addictive drugs such as alcohol, cocaine or opiates stimulate the so-called "reward system" in the cortex that activates positive sensations such as pleasure, jubilation and euphoria.

Dopamine is the substance that transmits these sensations. It is the so-called neuro-transmitter. If its activity is hampered by alcohol the alcoholic needs more and more alcohol to counteract frustration or dissatisfaction.

This, of course, is a vicious circle. Dr. Helchen feels that this imbalance of the brain metabolism, which is very slow to redress, is a cause of the high rate of recidivism to

which too little attention has been paid.

He thus gives alcoholics a course of treatment with Lisurid, a non-addictive drug, in addition to close cooperation with healthy relatives, counselling centres and self-help groups.

Lisurid, previously prescribed for migraine and shaking palsy, is said to redress the balance of the brain metabolism for between six months and a year.

After experiments with laboratory animals and the first findings of a series of clinical tests success rates have been increased markedly — Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt.

WEEKEND CROSSWORD

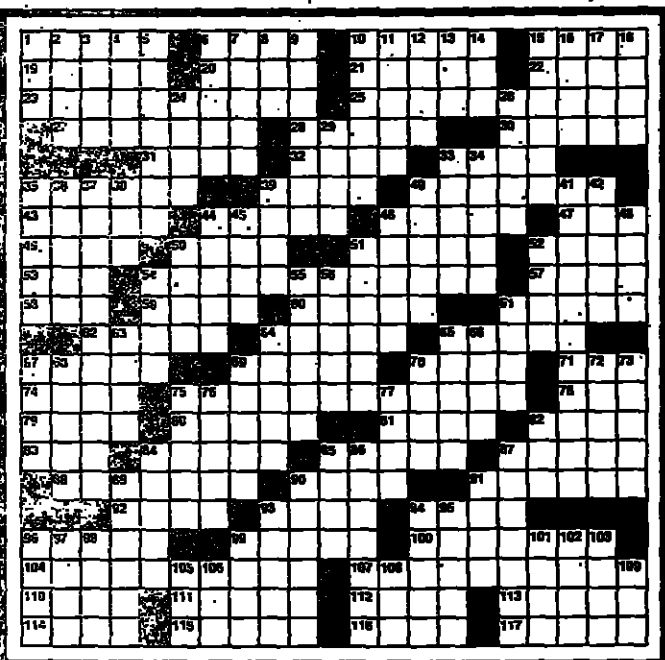
PLAYING THE GEES-GEES
By Raymond Hamel

- ACROSS
1. Tanned
 2. Ship's personnel
 3. Plum varieties
 4. Alliance acronym
 5. Ocean of the tropics
 6. Precipitation
 7. Old Or
 8. marketplace
 9. Across Shreddy
 10. Car, computer
 11. TV sportscaster
 12. Height
 13. E. magazines
 14. Family circle
 15. Advertisers' cuff
 16. Slaggy land
 17. mother
 18. Put on cargo
 19. Church
 20. Instruments
 21. Before part
 22. Picture strings
- DOWN
1. Edge
 2. Of Worms
 3. Balkan mountain
 4. Tooth part
 5. Household e.g.
 6. Larders
 7. Building extension
 8. Nicotine
 9. Flock of geese
 10. Consent
 11. Rins
 12. Unit of work
 13. Low vigor
 14. "Omen" child
 15. Drosophila river
 16. Actor Baldwin
 17. Actor Talbot
 18. Fennecia
 19. Ruined
 20. Bore: part

Diagramless 19 X 19, By James Barwick

- ACROSS
1. Home or house
 2. Closemouthed
 3. one
 4. Wonders
 5. Theater section
 6. Relating to sheep
 7. Mares
 8. Pain in the neck
 9. Breakfast staple
 10. Yearned
 11. Nucleic
 12. Passageway
- DOWN
1. Ripart part
 2. Adorned
 3. Rara
 4. Pavilion
 5. Comp. pt.
 6. Customer collectively
 7. tin
 8. Eager
 9. Torment
 10. Tills
 11. Energetic

- ACROSS
21. Of a period
 22. Museum's
 23. McCartney or
 24. Aka
 25. Landing place
 26. Sufficient
 27. ability
 28. Light or by
 29. Compl. with
 30. Three minutes of
 31. boating
 32. Oozed
- DOWN
17. Dies
 18. Of seafaring
 19. lazuli
 20. Get up
 21. Say again
 22. Emphatically
 23. Musical
 24. instrument
 25. Measuring
 26. Holiday drink

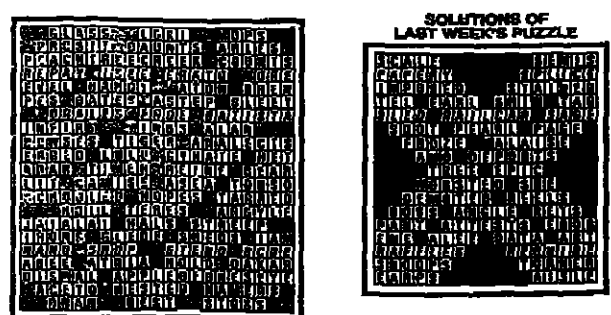


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Purchasing agent buying pellets for fast food chain is classed as fryer buyer.
2. Anyone may take quite genuine pleasure in parking on someone else's quarter.
3. Stalking survival, very hungry coyote left bank of canyon for seeking of prey here houses.
4. Red ship runs blue head-on: Upbeat, sailors marooned.

Cryptograms

1. HXEL EJTBLXIL JTSPL CLPJHYJXLB X8
JLYX YX HSCHEX. —By Earl Ireland
2. ZAXCH YAEHY QUCFE OUCH YDATY
PAYZICS EAST ZDCE BABY ICEPH XCEPT
YUFOOTSY. —By Lois E. Jones
3. CDUW AQGAK FDBRGUUS PQGHEW, FMUU
QMEE DTPB LVLMT, CGQSBTV
WZBHQRLAB RUHMAS MT MAE OLAK. —By Gordon Miller
4. AI NOTALL HAT KFOXB ECNA HEAT BEAT
FIX FKYBNB LACK TYETYNKFNAB. —By Ed Haddleton



U.S. effort to patent brain's blueprint stirs world outcry

By Catherine Arnst
Reuter

LONDON — A \$3 billion international project to identify all the human genes is in danger of collapse over a U.S. effort to stake a patent claim to the genetic blueprint for the brain.

The National Institutes for Health (NIH), a U.S. government agency, set alarm bells ringing among the world's geneticists when one of its scientists applied for a patent on 337 genes that control the development of the human brain, and announced plans to file a second application on 2,000 more.

If NIH biologist Craig Venter's patent application is granted, the agency would be entitled to licence fees from drugs or diagnostic tests that might result from any of the 2,400 genes, a potential bonanza worth many millions of dollars.

Scientists said such a patent could easily break apart the fragile coalition of scientists and national agencies around the world that are working together to identify all the body's genes, and heighten fears that the United States holds far too much sway over the effort.

The Human Genome Organisation (HUGO) that is coordinating the international effort condemned the NIH application as "counter to the spirit" of the gene mapping exercise.

"The human genome pro-

ject is the key to understanding human development and disease, and HUGO's council holds the unanimous view that all data will be freely accessible to scientists and not be used to secure national interests," a HUGO spokeswoman said.

"If this application goes ahead it would have the effect of inhibiting research."

Patent lawyers said the application sets a new level for claims of intellectual property ownership by attempting to stake a blanket claim to a whole region of the human genetic makeup, even though the NIH has not duplicated any of the genes in question, identified their purpose or gained anything more than a hazy idea that they exist.

Researchers said such a patent would be likely to cause the worldwide gene mapping project to splinter into competing national groups, each guarding its discoveries from the others until they too are sure who owns which gene.

This application certainly raises questions which will put the whole concept of international collaboration at a degree of risk," said Tony Vickers, head of Britain's humane gene mapping project.

Vickers said the conflicts over commercial exploitation of HUGO's discoveries had always rumbled just below the service of the cooperative effort. "The step that's been

taken by the NIH raises the temperature in this regard and puts at risk some of the international sharing of data."

The worldwide gene mapping project, started in 1973, is an effort to locate and identify the purpose of each of the 50,000 to 100,000 genes in the human body, collectively known as the genome. Genes determine every biological characteristic of life, from diseases to hair colouring to some aspects of personality and intelligence.

By unravelling the genome scientists will be able to pinpoint the cause of some 4,000 genetic diseases, among them cystic fibrosis, Duchenne's muscular dystrophy and Alzheimer's disease, as well as the genetic component of an even broader range of human frailties, from alcoholism to cancer.

Ever since the project started scientists have been debating whether anyone should be allowed to "own" a gene. Patents have been granted, mostly in the United States, for genes manipulated in a way that is not found in nature, but most geneticists are opposed to the concept of "owning" an unaltered gene.

That, they say, is akin to owning knowledge common to all, and knowledge is not patentable. Only inventions are patentable.

The NIH move raises concerns about the degree of control the United States has

always had over the project. The U.S. government provides the bulk of the funding — \$241 million over two years compared with \$21.17 million for Britain, \$19.6 million for the European Community and \$7.27 million for Japan. The main computer database for storing gene discoveries is located at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Typically, when a gene is identified now the researcher files it with John Hopkins, thus placing it in the public domain and losing patent rights unless it is manipulated into a near-clinical use.

The U.S. effort is headed by gene pioneer James Watson, who sent tremors through the HUGO community two years ago when he told Congress that access to genome research should be available only to those countries willing to contribute funds to the project.

Scientists said controversy would quickly rear its head as news of the NIH application spread, and researchers were unlikely to enter the Johns Hopkins system until they were sure they too were financially protected.

"It's disgraceful, absolutely disgraceful," charged Ben Cairns, a senior scientist with the British genome effort.

"If all this international cooperation is going to result in knowledge that is not freely available that seems to me to be a crazy way to spend government money."

1967-1988 Middle East: Resolutions, accords and positions

(Continued from page 6)

Camp David Accords (cont.)

September 17, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

In connection with the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," I am writing you this letter to inform you of the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with respect to the implementation of the comprehensive settlement.

To ensure the implementation of the provisions related to the West Bank and Gaza and in order to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Egypt will be prepared to assume the Arab role emanating from these provisions, following consultations with Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Mohamed Anwar El Sadat

[His Excellency Jimmy Carter, President of the United States, The White House, Washington, D.C.]

September 22, 1978

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I hereby acknowledge that you have informed me as follows:
A) In each paragraph of the agreed framework document the expressions "Palestinians" or "Palestinian People" are being and will be construed and understood by you as "Palestinian Arabs."
B) In each paragraph in which the expression "West Bank" appears, it is being and will be understood by the Government of Israel as Judea and Samaria.

Sincerely,

(signed)

Jimmy Carter

[His Excellency Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel]

1988 Reagan's address

President Reagan's Address to the Nation on the West Bank and the Palestinians, September 1, 1982

Today has been a day that should make all of us proud. It marked the end of the successful evacuation of the P.L.O. from Beirut, Lebanon. This peaceful step could never have been taken without the good offices of the United States and, especially, the truly heroic work of a great American diplomat, Ambassador Philip Habib. Thanks to his efforts, I am happy to announce that the U.S. Marine contingent helping to supervise the evacuation has accomplished its mission. Our young men should be out of Lebanon within two weeks. They, too, have served the cause of peace with distinction and we can all be very proud of them.

But the situation in Lebanon is only part of the overall problem of conflict in the Middle East. So, over the past two weeks, while events in Beirut dominated the front page, America was engaged in a quiet, behind-the-scenes effort to lay the groundwork for a broader peace in the region. For once, there were no premature leaks as U.S. diplomatic missions traveled to Mideast capitals and I met here at home with a wide range of experts to map out an American peace initiative for the long-suffering peoples of the Middle East, Arab and Israeli alike.

It seemed to me that, with the agreement in Lebanon, we had an opportunity for a more far-reaching peace effort in the region and I was determined to seize that moment. In the words of the scripture, the time had come to "follow after the things which make for peace."

Tonight, I want to report to you on the steps we have taken, and the prospects they can open up for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

America has long been committed to bringing peace to this troubled region. For more than a generation, successive U.S. administrations have endeavored to develop a fair and workable process that could lead to a true and lasting Arab-Israeli peace. Our involvement in the search for Mideast peace is not a matter of preference, it is a moral imperative. The strategic importance of the region to the United States is well known.

But our policy is motivated by more than strategic interests. We also have an irreversible commitment to the survival and territorial integrity of friendly states. Nor can we ignore the fact that the well-being of much of the world's economy is tied to stability in the strife-torn Middle East. Finally, our traditional humanitarian concerns dictate a continuing effort to peacefully resolve conflicts.

When our Administration assumed office in January 1981, I decided that the general framework for our Middle East policy should follow the broad guidelines laid down by my predecessors.

There were two basic issues we had to address. First, there was the strategic threat to the region posed by the Soviet Union and its surro-

gates, best demonstrated by the brutal war in Afghanistan; and, second, the peace process between Israel and its Arab neighbors. With regard to the Soviet threat, we have strengthened our efforts to develop with our friends and allies a joint policy to deter the Soviets and their surrogates from further expansion in the region, and, if necessary, to defend against it. With respect to the Arab-Israeli conflict, we have embraced the Camp David framework as the only way to proceed. We have also recognized, however, that solving the Arab-Israeli conflict, in and of itself, cannot assure peace throughout a region as vast and troubled as the Middle East.

Our first objective under the Camp David process was to insure the successful fulfillment of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This was achieved with the peaceful return of the Sinai to Egypt in April 1982. To accomplish this, we worked hard with our Egyptian and Israeli friends, and eventually with our friendly countries, to create the multinational force which now operates in the Sinai.

Throughout this period of difficult and time-consuming negotiations, we never lost sight of the next step of Camp David, autonomy talks to pave the way for permitting the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights. However, owing to the tragic assassination of President Sadat and other crises in the area, it was not until January 1982 that we were able to make a major effort to renew these talks. Secretary of State [Alexander] Haig and Ambassador [Richard] Fairbanks made three visits to Israel and Egypt this year to pursue the autonomy talks. Considerable progress was made in developing the basic outline of an American approach which was to be presented to Egypt and Israel after April.

The successful completion of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and the courage shown on this occasion by Prime Minister Begin and President Mubarak in living up to their agreements convinced me the time had come for a new American policy to try to bridge the remaining differences between Egypt and Israel on the autonomy process. So, in May, I called for specific measures and a timetable for consultations with the Governments of Egypt and Israel on the next steps in the peace process. However, before this effort could be launched, the conflict in Lebanon pre-empted our efforts. The autonomy talks were basically put on hold while we sought to untangle the parties in Lebanon and still the guns of war.

The Lebanon war, tragic as it was, has left us with a new opportunity for Middle East peace. We must seize it now and bring peace to this troubled area so vital to world stability while there is still time. It was with this strong conviction that over a month ago, before the present negotiations in Beirut had been completed, I directed Secretary of State [George] Shultz to again review our policy and to consult a wide range of outstanding Americans on the best ways to strengthen chances for peace in the Middle East.

We have consulted with many of the officials who were historically involved in the process, with members of the Congress, and with individuals from the private sector, and I have held extensive consultations with my own advisers on the principles I will outline to you tonight.

The evacuation of the P.L.O. from Beirut is now complete. And we can now help the Lebanese to rebuild their war-torn country. We owe it to ourselves, and to posterity, to move quickly to build upon this achievement. A stable and revived Lebanon is essential to all our hopes for peace in the region. The people of Lebanon deserve the best efforts of the international community to turn the nightmares of the past several years into a new dawn of hope.

But the opportunities for peace in the Middle East do not begin and end in Lebanon. As we help Lebanon rebuild, we must also move to resolve the root causes of conflict between Arabs and Israelis.

The war in Lebanon has demonstrated many things, but two consequences are key to the peace process:

First, the military losses of the P.L.O. have not diminished the yearning of the Palestinian people for a just solution of their claims; and second, while Israel's military successes in Lebanon have demonstrated that its armed forces are second to none in the region, they alone cannot bring just and lasting peace to Israel and her neighbors.

The question now is how to reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. And that answer can only come at the negotiating table. Each party must recognize that the outcome must be acceptable to all and that true peace will require compromises by all.

So, tonight I am calling for a fresh start. This is the moment for all those directly concerned to get involved—or lend their support—to a workable basis for peace. The Camp David agreement remains the foundation of our policy. Its language provides all parties with the leeway they need for successful negotiations.

I call on Israel to make clear that the security for which she yearns can only be achieved through genuine peace, a peace requiring magnanimity, vision and courage.

I call on the Palestinian people to recognize that their own political aspirations are inextricably bound to recognition of Israel's right to a secure future.

And I call on the Arab states to accept the reality of Israel, and the reality that peace and justice are to be gained only through hard, fair, direct negotiation.

In making these calls upon others, I recognize that the United States has a special responsibility. No other nation is in a position to deal with the key parties to the conflict on the basis of trust and reliability.

The time has come for a new realism on the part of all the peoples of the Middle East. The State of Israel is an accomplished fact; it deserves

unchallenged legitimacy within the community of nations. But Israel's legitimacy has thus far been recognized by too few countries, and has been denied by every Arab state except Egypt. Israel exists; it has a right to demand of its neighbors that they recognize these facts.

The war in Lebanon has demonstrated another reality in the region. The departure of the Palestinians from Beirut dramatizes more than ever the homelessness of the Palestinian people. Palestinians feel strongly that their cause is more than a question of refugees. I agree. The Camp David agreement recognized that fact when it spoke of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. For peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. Only through broader participation in the peace process, most immediately by Jordan and by the Palestinians, will Israel be able to rest confident in the knowledge that its security and integrity will be respected by its neighbors. Only through the process of negotiation can all the nations of the Middle East achieve a secure peace.

These then are our general goals. What are the specific new American positions, and why are we taking them?

In the Camp David talks thus far, both Israel and Egypt have felt free to express openly their views as to what the outcome should be. Understandably, their views have differed on many points.

The United States has thus far sought to play the role of mediator. We have avoided public comment on the key issues. We have always recognized, and continue to recognize, that only the voluntary agreement of those parties most directly involved in the conflict can provide an enduring solution. But it has become evident to me that some clearer sense of America's position on the key issues is necessary to encourage wider support for the peace process.

First, as outlined in the Camp David accords, there must be a period of time during which the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza will have full autonomy over their own affairs. Due consideration must be given to the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of the territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

The purpose of the five-year period of transition which would begin after free elections for a self-governing Palestinian authority is to prove to the Palestinians that they can run their own affairs, and that such Palestinian autonomy poses no threat to Israel's security.

The United States will not support the use of any additional land for the purpose of settlements during the transition period. Indeed, the immediate adoption of a settlement freeze by Israel, more than any other action, could create the confidence needed for wider participation in these talks. Further settlement activity is in no way necessary for the security of Israel and only diminishes the confidence of the Arabs that a final outcome can be freely and fairly negotiated.

I want to make the American position clearly understood: The purpose of this transition period is the peaceful and orderly transfer of domestic authority from Israel to the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. At the same time, such a transfer must not interfere with Israel's security requirements.

Beyond the transition period, as we look to the future of the West Bank and Gaza, it is clear to me that peace cannot be achieved by the formation of an independent Palestinian state in those territories. Nor is it achievable on the basis of Israeli sovereignty or permanent control over the West Bank and Gaza.

So the United States will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and we will not support annexation or permanent control by Israel.

There is, however, another way to peace. The final status of these lands must, of course, be reached through the give-and-take of negotiations. But it is the firm view of the United States that self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan offers the best chance for a durable, just and lasting peace.

We base our approach squarely on the principle that the Arab-Israeli conflict should be resolved through negotiations involving an exchange of territory for peace. This exchange is enshrined in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which is, in turn, incorporated in all its parts in the Camp David agreements. U.N. Resolution 242 remains wholly valid as the foundation stone of America's Middle East peace effort.

It is the United States' position that—in return for peace—the withdrawal provision of Resolution 242 applies to all fronts, including the West Bank and Gaza.

When the border is negotiated between Jordan and Israel, our view on the extent to which Israel should be asked to give up territory will be heavily affected by the extent of true peace and normalization and the security arrangements offered in return.

Finally, we remain convinced that Jerusalem must remain undivided, but its final status should be decided through negotiations.

In the course of negotiations to come, the United States will support positions that seem to us fair and reasonable compromises, and likely to promote a sound agreement. We will also put forward our own detailed proposals when we believe they can be helpful. And, make no mistake, the United States will oppose any proposal—from any party and at any point in the negotiating process—that threatens the security of Israel. America's commitment to the security of Israel is irrevocable.

During the past few days, our Ambassadors in Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia have presented to their host government the proposals in full detail that I have outlined here tonight.

I am convinced that these proposals can bring justice, bring security and bring durability to an Arab-Israeli peace.

The United States will stand by these principles with total dedication. They are fully consistent with Israel's security requirements and the aspirations of the Palestinians. We will work hard to broaden participation at the peace table as envisaged by the Camp David accords. And I fervently hope that the Palestinians and Jordan, with the support of their Arab colleagues, will accept this opportunity.

Tragic turmoil in the Middle East runs back to the dawn of history. In our modern day, conflict after conflict has taken its brutal toll there. In an age of nuclear challenge and economic interdependence, such conflicts are a threat to all the people of the world, not just the Middle East itself. It is time for us all, in the Middle East and around the world, to call a halt to conflict, hatred and prejudice; it is time for us all to launch a common effort for reconstruction, peace and progress.

It has often been said—and regrettably too often been true—that the story of the search for peace and justice in the Middle East is a tragedy of opportunities missed.

In the aftermath of the settlement in Lebanon we now face an opportunity for a broader peace. This time we must not let it slip from our grasp. We must look beyond the difficulties and obstacles of the present and move with fairness and resolve toward a brighter future. We owe it to ourselves, and to posterity, to do no less. For if we miss this chance to make a fresh start, we may look back on this moment from some later vantage point and realize how much that failure cost us all.

These, then, are the principles upon which American policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict will be based. I have made a personal commitment to see that they endure and, God willing, that they will come to be seen by all reasonable, compassionate people as fair, achievable, and in the interests of all who wish to see peace in the Middle East.

Tonight, on the eve of what can be a dawning of new hope for the people of the troubled Middle East—and for all the world's people who dream of a just and peaceful future—I ask you, my fellow Americans, for your support and your prayers in this great undertaking.

Fez Declaration

Excerpt from the Arab League [Fez] Declaration, September 9, 1982

Following is the portion of the Arab League declaration, issued on September 9, dealing with the resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The declaration also dealt with Lebanon, the Persian Gulf war, and the Ethiopia-Somalia conflict:

The summit paid homage to the resistance of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the Syrian Arab armed forces, and reaffirmed its support to the Palestinian people in the struggle to recover its inalienable national rights.

The summit, convinced of the power of the Arab nation to achieve its legitimate objectives and put an end to the aggression on the basis of the fundamental principles laid down by the Arab summits and in view of the desire of the Arab countries to pursue action by every means for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East, taking account of the plan of His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba which considers international legality to be the basis for the solution of the Palestinian question, and of the plan of His Majesty King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz concerning peace in the Middle East, and in the light of discussions and observations made by their majesties, excellencies and highnesses, the kings, presidents and emirs, the summit adopted the following principles:

[1] The withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 including Arab Al Quds.

* Jerusalem.

[2] The dismantling of settlements established by Israel on the Arab territories after 1967.

[3] The guarantee of freedom of worship and practice of religious rites for all religions in the holy shrines.

[4] The reaffirmation of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the exercise of its inalienable and national rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative, and the indemnification of all those who do not desire to return.

[5] Placing the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the control of the United Nations for a transitional period not exceeding a few months.

[6] The establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Al Quds as its capital.

[7] The Security Council guarantees peace among all states of the region including the independent Palestinian state.

[8] The Security Council guarantees the respect of these principles.

Arabs hail Bush speech

(Continued from page 1)

Labour Party," said one Israeli official, referring to the Israeli opposition party which favours a return of some lands.

Some Arabs read the words as placing pressure on Israel to give up occupied territory. Other Arabs were disappointed that Mr. Bush talked about compromise rather than flatly call on Israel to return all lands.

Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Israel's chief spokesman at the talks, praised Mr. Bush's insistence on formal peace treaties, direct Arab-Israeli negotiations and security for all states.

"Israel, that has already ceded a full 91 per cent of the territory that we took in a war of self-defence... seeks a reasonable outcome whereby it could have the margins of existence, the margins of security," Mr. Netanyahu said.

He referred to the return of the largely uninhabited Sinai Peninsula to Egypt under a 1979 peace treaty, which he said was quite different from handing back the strategic, water-rich Golan to Syria.

But Mr. Sharaa said: "The president confirmed to me the United States' commitment to implementing Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of land for peace. I cannot imagine that President Bush would back away from what he said."

Egyptian spokesman Magi Ghatfari told a briefing later Egypt was pleased with Mr. Bush's speech.

Palestinian spokesman Hanan Ashrawi, in a detailed analysis of the speech, said the Palestinians liked Mr. Bush's references to fairness, international legitimacy and giving Palestinians meaningful control over the fate.

"We understand that he did not allude to self-determination as a principle but we also know that meaningful control... is in a way leading in the right direction," he said.

She welcomed Mr. Bush's statement that interim arrangements would not prejudice the outcome of negotiations and said that in Washington's letter of assurances to the Palestinians this referred to the conflict over Arab East Jerusalem.

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Palestinians to join broader talks

(Continued from page 1)

to leave it to the Saudis, whose Ambassador to the U.S. Prince Bandar Ben Sultan is currently in Madrid to attend the conference, to handle the Syrian demand, one of the sources said.

Prince Bandar visited Damascus before he came to Madrid, and it seems that he succeeded in convincing the Syrians not to make a "big issue" out of this, during the conference, the source added.

"The Americans seem to be satisfied with this progress for now."

According to an Arab source who attended the Damascus meetings of the five Arab ministers, Prince Saud Al Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister, had tried to impress upon the Syrians the "necessity" of attending the multilateral talks. "This is an

opportunity to solve regional problems, and Arabs should take it," the Arab source quoted him as saying.

The Palestinian delegate, on the other hand, said his delegation had no problem with insisting on American attendance at bilateral talks since the U.S. "had assured us that the Americans would be there to intervene in the talks whenever there was a need for their presence there."

Another Palestinian delegate confirmed that his group would attend the multilateral talks, even though "they might discuss in them the question 'refugees' and not the right of Palestinians to return."

"We are against being discussed as refugees, and will resist any attempt to resettle us elsewhere," he said. "But we will go along with Jordan and attend those talks and when they are held."

Only an umbrella, not a roof

(Continued from page 1)

independent and full-fledged delegation and that the umbrella that exists today is mobile and can be removed at any time."

The observers rated the impact of this particular development higher than the content of the speeches delivered by President Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Although President Bush was affirmative in his speech, he did not mention the image of Abdul

our foreign minister and to a background of (Palestinian delegate) Saeb Erekat wearing his Palestinian kufiyeh, was more significant," one former minister said.

"The visual signals, which came across from that scene were more important than Bush's speech," another observer said.

However, the sources in Madrid said that the Israelis were seeking to bar Mr. Erekat from the Palestinian-Israeli bilateral talks and that tension remains over his incorporation within the joint

delegation.

Mr. Erekat touched off an Israeli controversy by saying that the Palestinian delegation was chosen by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.). Israel refuses to deal with the P.L.O.

The prominent seat which Dr. Abdul Shafi occupied at the negotiating table was seen as an additional positive step, especially after he was allotted equal time for his opening speech, even though he is part of a joint delegation with Jordan.

Islamists pledge democratic means

(Continued from page 1)

to resist and they will exercise it." Towards this end, he added, unity among Arabs and Muslims was paramount and should be one of the priorities for the Arab and Islamic worlds.

"The Palestinian problem is not the cause but a result of disarray in the Arab and Islamic ranks," he said.

According to the Brotherhood, the Madrid peace conference will not only lead to "liquidating the Palestinian cause," but will also pose to the Arabs the risk of "Jewish penetration into the Arab society (and) altering the cultural identity of our nation."

Mr. Azzaydeh asserted that the Arabs risk making sweeping concessions—such as ending the Arab economic boycott of Israel and the Palestinian uprising—and accept "self-defeat of the Arab Nation and disarming Arabs and Muslims, and undermining of all efforts to unite the Arabs as well as aborting libera-

Israel tried to contest the arrangement but failed to win U.S. sympathy over this point.

"No one can any longer deny the presence of the Palestinians and their equal standing with other delegations to the conference," another observer said.

"After a long struggle, the Palestinians seem to have gained a seat," the observer noted, adding that this "initial achievement does not come at a higher price later."

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"The one billion Muslims, on whose behalf we are speaking... will continue to reject the Zionist

presence and will continue to resist it even if (Israeli) embassies are established in Arab capitals," said Mr. Azzaydeh, as Brotherhood activists passed black coffee around in observation of a day of mourning.

Political observers saw the obviously low-key approach of the Brotherhood and the re-

ported agreement among Islamist and leftist groups to desist from emotional demonstrations and protests as a reflection of their anxiety not to cause any disruptions in the Jordanian democratic process which has given them a foothold in the legislative authority for the first time in the Arab World.

Baker hopes talks in 4 days

(Continued from page 1)

negotiations four days after the opening of this conference."

"We hope very much to meet that schedule," Mr. Baker said. Earlier, Foreign Minister Boris Pankin said the Soviet Union wanted the bilateral meetings held in Madrid and Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa confirmed to Reuters his country's position was unchanged.

Mr. Baker spoke to reporters after U.S. President George Bush opened the peace conference by saying: "We believe territorial compromise is essential."

Mr. Baker demurred when asked to elaborate on Mr. Bush's reference to "territorial compromise."

"We do not intend to take a position on borders," Mr. Baker said. But he added: "Israel's willingness to compromise... will be affected by Arab willingness to address Israel's concerns about security..."

Mr. Baker said he wants to relegate to history the old taboo that the Israelis and Arabs cannot meet to discuss their differences.

He said he wanted to move towards "dialogue and negotiations, not violence and confrontation."

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He said he wanted to move towards "dialogue and negotiations, not violence and confrontation."

Another Syrian spokesman restated Syria would pull out of the bilateral talks if Israel does not stop building Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and withdraw.

Zohair Jamnan, a Syrian foreign ministry spokesman, also said Syria would not abandon the Palestinians for a separate peace with Israel if the Jewish state made concessions on the Golan Heights.

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Bush: U.S. committed to pursue peace

Following is the transcript of President George Bush's speech in Madrid on October 30.

Prime Minister Gonzales, President Gorbachev, excellencies: Let me begin by thanking the Government of Spain for hosting this historic gathering. With short notice, the Spanish people and their leaders stepped forward to make available this magnificent setting. And let us hope that this conference of Madrid will mark the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the Middle East. I also want to express at the outset my pleasure at the presence of our fellow co-sponsor President Gorbachev. At a time of momentous challenges at home, President Gorbachev and his senior associates have demonstrated their intent to engage the Soviet Union as a force for positive change in the Middle East, and this sends a powerful signal to all those who long for peace.

We come to Madrid on a mission of hope, to begin work on a just, lasting and comprehensive settlement to the conflict in the Middle East. We come here to seek peace for a part of the world that in the long memory of man has known far too much hatred, anguish, and war. I can think of no endeavor more worthy or more necessary. Our objective must be clear and straightforward. It is not simply to end the state of war in the Middle East and replace it with a state of non-belligerency. This is not enough, this would not last. Rather, we seek peace, real peace. And by real peace I mean treaties, security, diplomatic relations, economic relations, trade, investment, cultural exchange, even tourism. What we seek is a Middle East where vast resources are no longer devoted to armaments, a Middle East where young people no longer have to dedicate all too often give their lives to combat, a Middle East no longer victimized by fear and terror, a Middle East where normal men and women lead normal lives.

Let no one mistake the magnitude of this challenge. The struggle we seek to end has a long and painful history. Every life lost, every outrage, every act of violence is etched deep in the hearts and history of the people of this region. There is a history that weighs heavily against hope, and yet history need not be man's master. I expect that some will say that what I am suggesting is impossible. But think back. Who back in 1945 would have thought that France and Germany, bitter rivals for nearly a century, would become allies in the aftermath of World War II. And who two years ago would have predicted that the Berlin Wall would come down. And who in the early 1960s would have believed that the cold war would come to a peaceful end replaced by cooperation, exemplified by the fact that the United States and the Soviet Union are here today not as rivals, but as partners, as Prime Minister Gonzales pointed out.

No, peace in the Middle East need not be a dream. Peace is possible. The Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is striking proof that former adversaries can make and sustain peace. And moreover, the parties in the Middle East have respected agreements, not only in the Sinai, but on the Golan Heights as well. The fact that we are all gathered here today for the first time attests to a new potential for peace. Each of us has taken an important step toward real peace by meeting here in Madrid. All the formulas on paper, all the pious declarations in the world won't bring peace if there is no practical mechanism for moving ahead.

Peace will only come as the result of direct negotiations, compromise, give-and-take; peace cannot be imposed from the outside by the United States or anyone else. And while we will continue to do everything possible to help the parties overcome obstacles, peace must come from within. We come here to Madrid as realists. We don't expect peace to be negotiated in a day, or a week, or a month, or even a year. It will take time. Indeed, it should take time, time for parties to long at war to learn to talk to one another, to listen to one another, time to heal old wounds

and build trust. In this quest time need not be the enemy of progress.

What we envision is a process of direct negotiations proceeding along two tracks: One between Israel and the Arab states; the other between Israel and the Palestinians. Negotiations are to be conducted on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. The real work will not happen here in the plenary sessions, but in direct bilateral negotiations. This conference cannot impose a settlement on the participants or veto agreements; and just as important, the conference can only be reconvened with the consent of every participant. Progress is in the hands of the parties who must live with the consequences. Soon after the bilateral talks commence, parties will convene as well to organize multilateral negotiations. These will focus on issues that cross national boundaries and are common to the region: arms control, water, refugee concerns, economic development. Progress in these four is not intended as a substitute for what must be decided in the bilateral talks. To the contrary, progress in the multilateral issues can help create an atmosphere in which long-standing bilateral disputes can more easily be settled.

For Israel and the Palestinians the framework already exists for diplomacy. Negotiations will be conducted in phases, beginning with talks on interim self-government arrangements. We aim to reach agreement within one year, and once agreed, interim self-government arrangements will last for five years. Beginning the third year negotiations will commence on permanent status. No one can say with any precision what the end result will be. In our view something acceptable to Israel, the Palestinians, and Jordan, that gives the Palestinian people meaningful control over their own lives and fate, and provides for the acceptance and security of Israel. We can all appreciate that both Israelis and Palestinians are worried about compromise, worried about compromising even the smallest point, for fear it becomes a precedent for what really matters. But no one should avoid compromise on interim arrangements for a simple reason: nothing agreed to now will prejudice permanent status negotiations. To the contrary, these subsequent negotiations will be determined on their own merits.

Peace cannot depend upon promises alone. Real peace, lasting peace must be based upon security for all states and peoples, including Israel. For too long, the Israeli people have lived in fear surrounded by an unaccepting Arab world, and now is the ideal moment for the Arab world to demonstrate that attitudes have changed, that the Arab world is willing to live in peace with Israel and make allowances for Israel's reasonable security needs. We know that peace must also be based on fairness. In the absence of fairness, there will be no legitimacy, no stability. And this applies above all to the Palestinian people, many of whom have known turmoil and frustration above all else. Israel now has an opportunity to demonstrate that it is willing to enter into a new relationship with its Palestinian neighbors, one predicated upon mutual respect and cooperation.

Throughout the Middle East, we seek a stable and enduring settlement. We have not defined what this means. Indeed, I make these points with no map showing where the final borders are to be drawn. And nevertheless, we believe that territorial compromise is essential for peace, boundaries should reflect the quality of both security and political arrangements, and the United States is prepared to accept whatever the parties themselves find acceptable. What we seek is, I said on March 6, is the solution that meets the twin tests of fairness and security.

I know, I expect we all know, that these negotiations will not be easy. I know too that these negotiations will not be smooth. There will be disagreement and criticism, setbacks, who knows, possibly interruptions. Negotiation and compromise are always



George Bush

painful. Success will escape us if we focus solely upon what is being given up. We must fix our vision on what real peace would bring. Peace after all, means not just avoiding war and the costs of preparing for it. The Middle East is blessed with great resources physical, financial, and yes above all human, and new opportunities are within reach if we only have the vision to embrace them. To succeed we must recognize that peace is in the interest of all parties, war the absolute advantage of none. The alternative to peace in the Middle East is a future of violence, and waste, and tragedy. In any future war lurks the dangers of weapons of mass destruction: As we learned in the Gulf War, modern arsenals make it possible to attack urban areas, to put the lives of innocent men, women and children at risk, to transform city streets, schools, children's playgrounds into battlefields.

Today we can decide to take a different path to the future, to avoid conflict. And I call upon all parties to avoid unilateral acts, be they words or deeds that would invite retaliation, or worse yet, prejudice or even threaten the process itself. I call upon all parties to consider taking measures that would bolster mutual confidence and trust, steps that signal a sincere commitment to reconciliation.

I want to say something about the role of the United States of America. We played an active role in making this conference possible, and both the Secretary of State Jim Baker and I will play an active role in helping the process succeed. Toward this end, we have provided written assurances to Israel, to Syria, to Jordan, Lebanon, and the Palestinians, and in the spirit of openness and honesty we will brief all parties on assurances that we have provided to the other. We are prepared to extend guarantees, provide technology and support, if that is what peace requires. And we will call upon our friends in Europe and in Asia to join with us in providing resources so that peace and prosperity go hand in hand. Outsiders can assist. But in the end, it is up to the peoples and the governments of the Middle East to shape the future of the Middle East. It is their opportunity and it is their responsibility to do all that they can to take advantage of this gathering, this historic gathering, in what it symbolizes and what it promises. No one should assume that the opportunity before us to make peace will remain if we fail to seize the moment. Ironically, this is an opportunity born of war, the destruction of past wars, the fear of future wars.

The time has come to put an end to war, the time has come to choose peace. And speaking for the American people, I want to reaffirm that the United States is prepared to facilitate the search for peace, to be a catalyst as we have been in the past, and as we have been very recently. We seek only one thing, and this we seek not for ourselves, but for the peoples of the area, and particularly the children that this and future generations of the Middle East may know the meaning and blessing of peace. We have seen too many generations of children whose haunted eyes show only fear, too many funerals for their brothers and sisters, the mothers and fathers who died too soon. Too much hatred, too little love. And if we cannot summon the courage to lay down the past for ourselves, let us resolve to do it for the children. May god bless and guide the work of this conference, and may this conference set us on the path of peace. Thank you.

peace process, holding out the prospect of closer economic relations with countries of the Middle East to enhance their prosperity. "A bold and imaginative approach is called for. We will be putting forward our own ideas," Mr. Van den Broek said. Describing the Palestinian people as the "principal victims of the Arab-Israeli dispute," Mr. Van den Broek said they deserved the right of self-determination.

EC reiterates stand on peace, calls for halt to settlements

European countries have a key interest in ensuring peace and stability in Mideast

Following is the full statement of Mr. Hans van den Broek, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and acting President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities, to the Middle East peace conference in Madrid on 30 October 1991.

On this historic day, in this beautiful capital city of Madrid, it is a privilege indeed to be speaking on behalf of the European Community and its Twelve member states.

For the first time, all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question are sitting together at the conference table, confirming their commitment to a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement. As little as a year ago, perhaps especially a year ago, most of us would have dismissed out of hand a gathering like this taking place so soon. But these are extraordinary times, holding out both challenges and promise. With their unprecedented commitment to peace the parties have met the moment of history. Let us hope that this day, as it surely must, marks a turning point in the annals of the Middle East.

Now is not the time to dwell on that history. Far from it. All too often it has been one of conflict, suspicion and frustrated aspirations. We all know how easy it is to tap recriminations from the reservoir of bitterness that they have left. But let us today take to heart the one all-important lesson that the past has to teach. It is that this chance for peace is too precious to be wasted. It will perhaps not return in our lifetimes. There must be no turning back.

We are today setting off on a road towards a Middle East different from the one we have known. The reestablishment of legality in the Gulf encourages us all the more to look everywhere for peace based on the rule of law. There is still a long way to go, but the objective of peace is no longer a mirage shimmering between earth and sky. It has become a living reality. It lies within range.

The Twelve welcome and attach particular significance to the participation of Egypt. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was an important first step. It demonstrated that commitment and courage on both sides could bring material results. Those same qualities are in evidence here today. Let us build on them.

We salute the representatives of the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council and of the Arab Maghreb Union who are here today as observers. Their support of a peaceful settlement and their constructive role in securing the wider regional framework for peace — an area where the twelve hope to be working closely with them — will be a much needed inspiration to progress.

The presence of a representative of the United Nations secretary-general is an affirmation that what unites us here today are the principles and the guarantees which are enshrined in the charter of the United Nations. In a changing world those principles are the bedrock on which a peaceful world order stands, and it is the firm belief of the Twelve that the United Nations will have an important role to play in the coming peace process.

Last but not least, we commend the United States administration which, in partnership with the Soviet Union, has mounted the effort to bring us together. Efforts which became all the more successful as a result of the new and constructive cooperation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in promoting peace throughout the world. From the outset the Twelve have given their full support to the peace initiative. Secretary Baker's unwavering determination, tireless energy and high skill have marked the administration's pursuit of that goal. It is an outstanding achievement, it deserves to be crowned with success.

That same wisdom and courage, that same perseverance and flexibility that brought us

together today must be made to prevail throughout the negotiations themselves. They are sure to be long. There may be some rough going ahead. That is why the process requires early movement and adoption of confidence building and other measures to establish trust. That is vital.

It is in this spirit that the EC and its member states, represented by its presidency, will participate in the negotiating process. We will be working closely alongside the United States and the Soviet Union. We share their overriding interest in the success of the negotiations. They can count on our constructive partnership in all the phases of the negotiating process.

The Twelve consider it of the utmost importance that the parties have committed themselves to the road map of this conference: direct negotiations on the basis of Resolutions 242 and 338 along two tracks, between Israel and the Palestinians on the one hand and between Israel and its Arab neighbours on the other. The political negotiations are to be underpinned by multilateral negotiations on regional cooperation in fields of mutual interest. We look forward and expect to be working closely with all the parties to ensure progress along these lines.

Bearing in mind geographical proximity, a widely shared historical heritage, intensive relations across the whole spectrum of political, cultural, economic and humanitarian affairs with the people of the Middle East, the community and its member states cannot but have a close interest in the future of a region with which it shares so many interests, and are resolved to share in the building of peace.

The Twelve's guiding principles throughout the negotiating process are those which have since long governed our position. They remain unchanged. These principles are Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, the principle of land for peace, the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to live within secure and recognised boundaries and the proper expression of the right to self-determination by the Palestinian people. Our position on issues relating to the occupied territories, including East-Jerusalem, is equally well-known. A comprehensive settlement should, in our view, encompass these principles. But we do not claim to prescribe how they should be put into practice on the ground.

What is essential now, at the beginning of this conference, is that the way be opened to movement on substance. That, in our view, is why the early adoption of confidence building measures is vital. They will make an essential contribution to creating the stable environment which progress in the negotiations will require. In our view a halt to Israel's settlement activity in the occupied territories is such an essential contribution. Renunciation of the Arab trade boycott of Israel is another. With regard to the situation in the occupied territories, it is important that both sides now show restraint and that Israel abide by the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention. We look forward to a tangible improvement in the situation in the occupied territories, even before the putting in place of interim or other arrangements.

Early movement along the parallel track of the negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbours is equally indispensable. Progress towards a durable peace between Israel and its neighbours Jordan and Syria will be crucial to the success of the overall peace process. Much will depend on the early establishment of a basis of confidence on both sides. We cannot emphasise enough that the parties involved should negotiate — and should be seen to negotiate — on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 in good faith. Progress will undoubtedly contribute to further restoration of stability and sovereignty to Lebanon, and to the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425.

As we move forward through the two-track agenda, progress there will need to be assisted and underpinned by regional cooperation that will yield the practical and visible benefits of peace. Clearly, regional cooperation cannot progress faster than movement towards a political settlement. But the political and regional agendas should go hand in hand, each one reinforcing the other.

Given its close ties with all the parties involved, the community



Hans van den Broek

and its member states undertake to make an active practical contribution to progress in this important area of regional cooperation. The multilateral working groups to be established for this purpose should start their work as soon as possible.

A bold and imaginative approach is called for. We will be putting forward our own ideas. We will share with you our own experience in this regard to the benefit of all nations of the Middle East.

Building a network of mutual economic interest amongst themselves and closer cooperation with the European Community and the wider world will help the threat of conflict recede. All this will call for wider participation. That is why the community will endeavour to associate EFTA nations, Japan and of course the GCC states and others in a framework of closer economic cooperation. Above all, we look forward to proposals from the parties themselves. We know the ideas are there and we will very shortly be contacting the parties to discuss them.

But regional cooperation must go deeper and wider. Elements of the process set in motion by the conference on security and cooperation in Europe could serve as an inspiration and example. It shows how a modest start can bring great results. It was during the years of the cold war that principles for improving relations between states and between their citizens were agreed in Helsinki. These principles, and the commitments undertaken to give them effect, gradually established themselves as a code of conduct for governments, and an inspiration for the governed. Today they are universally accepted as a framework within which participating states conduct their domestic and international affairs. The CSCE also agreed a (series) of confidence and security building measures, which, over time, grew into the network of arms control arrangements that has proved its worth in Europe. It is singularly lacking and badly needed in the Middle East.

Europe is of course not the Middle East but we believe that some of the lessons and experiences of CSCE could be taken on board. There is a long and difficult way to go. But in the end we hope to find ourselves in a Middle Eastern landscape that is different and new.

The most prominent features of that landscape are states that are at peace with each other, where the legitimate security needs of all have been met, where peoples give shape to their own future and a new life beckons for the region as a whole, and in particular for the Palestinians, who have been the principal victims of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

It is a landscape where new security arrangements have drastically reduced tension and are building confidence. Where networks of regional and economic cooperation reinforce the peace, and where the vast accumulation of armaments, including weapons of mass destruction, has been undone, and freed resources are made to meet the needs of citizens to pursue their well-being in security and in full enjoyment of their human rights.

These, and much besides, are the rewards that await the parties at the end of the road. That is our vision of a comprehensive settlement between Israel and the Palestinians and between Israel and its neighbours.

Commitment, good faith and perseverance. These are the essential ingredients of progress towards such a settlement. They have brought the parties here on this day. They must be sustained beyond it. In so doing, all the parties can count on the full support, encouragement and assistance to the negotiating process by the European Community and its twelve member states. We will give our best. That is the pledge I am honoured to make on this historic day. A day that marks a courageous step for each of you, and a giant leap for peace in the Middle East.

Egypt pledges to help achieve a 'genuine peace in honour and dignity'

Following is the full statement by Anwar Mubarak, minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the peace conference on the Middle East on Oct. 30.

In the name of God, the most merciful, and the most compassionate

Your excellency Mr. James Baker, secretary of state of the U.S.A. Your excellency Mr. Boris Pankin, foreign minister of the USSR

Excellencies, heads of delegations. Allow me at the outset to convey to you and to the peace conference which you compose, a message of profound appreciation and sincere hopes from President Hosni Mubarak, of the Arab Republic of Egypt, that the convening of the peace conference in the Middle East would launch a genuine peace process ushering in all the peoples of the Middle East towards new visits replacing inequity with justice, oppression with freedom, hostility with coexistence, doubts with confidence, conflict with cooperation, and war with peace.

A multitude of emotions overwhelm us when we gather today in this great country, Spain, whose history witnessed long centuries of prosperous Arab culture, which achieved active and positive interaction between Latin and Arabic cultures. It laid today basis of a very rich cultural blend and background. This blend stands today an evidence of communication, not alienation or isolation of cultures, of the consolidation of coexistence, cooperation and peace.

We, Egyptians and Arabs, authors of history, contributors to world civilisation, ancient and contemporary, unmistakably and authentically, have strongly determined to participate in the formulation of a framework of a new world, a framework of cooperation and interaction, with principles of justice, legitimacy as its texture; equality and reciprocity in rights and obligations as its structure.

The great efforts exerted to help convene this historic gathering to launch the peace process in the Middle East, represent signals, to be hopefully confirmed by the forthcoming negotiations, of the emergence of a new will, of a staunch determination by all to achieve a just, comprehensive, peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

At this crossroad of world history, when all the peoples in the Middle East look forward with hope and anticipation to this great event, we, along with millions of Arabs, and Israelis, indeed all those who genuinely advocate peace and freedom, feel profoundly indebted to the determined efforts of the U.S. administration throughout the few months since March 8, when President Bush embarked on his peace initiative, with the active and consistent support of the Soviet Union, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, through his unending highly commendable diplomatic creativity, to which I am a witness and at long last, accomplished a historic mission. The Palestinian people through their representatives took the difficult decision, so did Syria, Jordan and Israel. The decision is historic. The significance is great, it is a courageous decision to respond to the challenge of peace, a decision which we believe will be also an option for peace.

The unprecedented transformations in international relations which demolished walls of isolation, ideologies of confrontations did lay the foundations for just settlements and achievement of peace in many troubled and conflict areas. The evolution of history at this juncture has opened.

For peoples and states which have not, for different reasons, availed themselves of peace opportunities before; new, probably, last prospects for the exercise of the free will of peoples to choose their own future for the restoration of their rights, opening horizons of cooperation, mutual recognition of rights and duties, for the establishment of peace with justice that would resolve the conflicting claims in a spirit of reconciliation, accommodation and harmony through dialogue and negotiation.

The cradle of the most ancient civilisations, the birthplace of three monotheistic divine religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam; the Middle East, was plagued for decades with wars, violence and revenge.

More than any other region in the world, it has been doomed with untold of tragedies, full of tears, blood and human miseries.



Anwar Mubarak

Despair, frustration, chaos and death were the haunting figures roving in all parts of these otherwise blessed territories.

The Middle East region is not perennially doomed to this fate. We believe in our collective ability to recast the course of history, to write a new chapter for the Middle East, void of the bitter legacies of animosity, vendetta, fears, and doubts, but instead, full of tolerance, confidence, fervour, and joint human endeavour for the sake and benefit of the future generations, Arabs and Israelis and the whole world.

Peace was the message emanating from the East, from mount Sinai in Egypt, from Nazareth and Jerusalem, from Mecca and Medina, those eternal beacon houses for mankind. Peoples in the four corners of the world espoused the message of peace and echoed the call for one God, one religion. Will the sons of Abraham dedicate themselves to the divine message of peace and brotherhood? The decision is ours. We will stand accountable before our people and the peoples of the world if we fail to pass the test, and we must pass the test.

With goodwill, strong determination and positive political will, we can make 1991 the beginning of the end of a long agonising ordeal. This is a moment of historic decision, a moment for courage, patience, wisdom, self-confidence and vision.

In history, ancient, medieval, or modern, balances of power are never eternal. At a time, could be replaced or even annulled in different contexts of time or space. History stands a most eloquent testimony to this fact. Force never resolved a conflict similar to that of the Middle East and never will, especially if it involves a multitude of factors and claims against a background of religion, history, culture and geography and when it involves more than one party.

This is the inherent morale behind the Arab-Israeli conflict. It is a conflict which defied resolution by sheer force. It is a conflict over rights, claims, counter claims which have to be reconciled but not denied or suppressed.

To this end, Egypt, an equal and full partner in the quest for peace, will leave no stone unturned, no path uncharted, no horizons unexplored to discharge its responsibilities towards its Arab and Palestinian brothers and towards the whole region until the establishment of a genuine peace in honour and dignity.

Egypt is bound by historic, cultural ties and legal obligations with its Arab brethren, and the peace relationship with Israel, which would warrant a staunch support of their legitimate demands for the implementation of U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 and to help evolve a framework of a viable peace, security and cooperation among all countries of the Middle East parties to this conflict.

Egypt feels strongly reassured that by the sponsorship of the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., indeed their co-chairmanship and participation in the conference itself, the peace process stands on a most secure, most solid launching pad. The participation of the E.E.C. constitutes an added necessary reassurance. The positive attitude of the E.E.C. towards the legitimate rights of the parties to the conflict invite our appreciation. The U.N. presence symbolises international legitimacy and its resolutions 242 and 338, the basis of the negotiation process, the principles of its charter, the framework under which any just and acceptable settlement could be reached.

The broad-based international participation underlines the unflinching international support for the peace process which provides the driving force behind the progress towards the attainment of its objectives.

Peace dividends will not be exclusive reward for one party nor for the parties directly in-

EC urges halt to settlements

(Continued from page 1)

region, modelled on the cold war era establishment of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, would complement economic cooperation as guarantors of stability.

"Europe is of course, not the Middle East, but we believe that some of the lessons and experiences of CSCE could be taken on

board," Mr. Van den Broek said. Warning that the negotiations might soon run into difficulties, Mr. Van den Broek said: "That is why the process requires early movement and adoption of confidence-building and other measures to establish trust. That is vital."

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Madrid Conference

Spain welcomes delegations to the 'capital of peace and hope'

Following is the full address by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to the opening of the Middle East peace conference on Wednesday, Oct. 30



Felipe Gonzalez

We have been entrusted with the honour and responsibility of hosting in our country the Middle East Peace Conference. This, we follow a longstanding tradition in offering you this house as your own. Spain through her long history has known the fruits of coexistence, of tolerance, of peace among the three cultures represented here. The architecture in many corners of our soil, literature, poetry, philosophy and the sciences, still present in our libraries and which are an integral part of our identity, were once the highest expression of civilization and development in the known world. Mutual respect made that possible. Spain has also tasted bitter results of confrontation and Al Andalus and Sefarad remained as indelible memories of happy places for many generations of men and women. That nostalgia has lived into our days. If we have known the fruits of coexistence and the bitter taste of missed opportunities, how can we not now feel the hope of an open path towards peace in that part of the world?

In the last few years our country has been immersed in a dual process of opening internally and externally. We have tried to leave behind our isolationism and learn to assume the responsibilities that we have inherited through our history, our geography and the understanding that we live in an increasingly interdependent world. Nothing in this world can be foreign to us, and least of all the destiny of a region as close now as yours, a region which has been the cradle of cultures which became intertwined in Spain, contributing to make up her identity. We have wondered frequently if the conditions that once made

possible fruitful coexistence could perhaps be repeated. A positive or a negative answer to this question would lead to hope or frustration, to peace or conflict, but I hasten to add, we have that hope and we do not want to renounce peace because new conditions exist for the two of them.

Changes in the world are taking place at lightning speed so much so that it is difficult to follow the peace of the news which keep us up to date, simultaneously, of what is happening in the farthest reaching corners of the globe. Right here we can witness this new reality. The co-sponsors of this event are two men: President Bush and President Gorbachev who up until yesterday headed two blocks which were faced off ideologically and militarily and who today symbolize the search for international relations with less weapons and greater peace, with less confrontation and greater cooperation, with less violence and greater respect for the rights of individuals and of nations.

It is imperative to recall the effort, of so very many human beings who for years have worked towards this dialogue which begins today. In the last few months within the framework of the cooperation which has taken the place of confrontation it is only

fair to point out the concerted effort of the secretary of state of the United States of America and the minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union. Their skill and their ability have made possible what is, in our opinion, most worthy of noting: the beginning of this process.

The entire world will hang on every word uttered and of the will shown here. There is a hope which must not be dashed to the ground.

We are aware of the complexity of the process, but we Spaniards know how cooperation among cultures and the union of collective efforts can generate peaceful coexistence. Peace is the necessary condition. The region has such natural resources and human capital that in an atmosphere where conflict is substituted by cooperation the development and welfare of all the human beings living there can be guaranteed.

On the eve of 1992, a year full of events which mark past understandings and misunderstandings, which is pregnant with hope for all, we, as Spaniards, would like to continue to work with you to achieve a peace which is stable, based on justice and which can be a lasting one.

In welcoming you to our house I call upon your generosity to build peace and, for the sake of your friendship with Spain, I beg your understanding for the inevitable imperfections of our organization, which has had to work in the time of time.

I can assure you that we have all worked with great hope, moved by the spirit which you can feel on the streets, now full of traffic. If we can achieve peace, everything, will be worthwhile.

We made the effort and we will continue to do everything we can to make things easier for you.

Welcome to Madrid, welcome to Spain turned today by your presence into the capital and the homeland of peace and hope.

Egypt pledges to help achieve peace

(Continued from page 8)

involved in the process of negotiations. The whole region, the Mediterranean, Europe, the world at large will share the fruits of peace in the Middle East. They all have a high and direct stake in the just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that should fulfill the legitimate inalienable rights for all peoples, including the Palestinian people, and in particular its right to self-determination; a peace that should provide for the security of all states including the state of Israel through mutual recognition of rights based on equity and justice.

Egypt at one of its finest moments, 1973, called for peace. In 1977 pioneered the march toward peace. In 1979 endorsed this peace with Israel. Throughout our tireless and undaunted efforts for peace, our position has always been and will always be grounded in our commitment to international legitimacy, to the U.N. charter and its resolutions. Today we are all the more devoted to the same principles unchanged and un-negotiable.

dorsed and supported by rules of international law, principles of justice, U.N. charter, resolutions and world consensus, nor did they come to concede their commitments to these principles and norms; they came to search, in good faith, with mutual trust, for a common ground for acceptable formulas on how to meet concerns, reconcile different demands, reach agreements and modalities that would secure the legitimate requirements of all parties equitably and without prejudice to the rights of any party. We call upon Israel to do the same.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Launching this historic peace process should not be fettered with obstacles impeding its steady evolution towards a comprehensive permanent settlement. Basic fundamental requirements have to be respected and met.

FIRST:

The legal status of the Palestinian people should not be challenged. They are not just proprietors, inhabitants or residents of conquered territories. They are people with history, culture, distinct national identity worthy of all the attributes of other peoples.

SECOND:

The West Bank, Gaza and Golan Heights are occupied Arab territories subject to the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 242. They are not also conquered territories. They are not lands promised to other peoples. They have their legitimate sovereigns. Claims not based on principles of legitimacy and international law, have no place in the world of today.

THIRD:

Settlements established in territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem are illegal, and more settlements will force peace, cast doubts on the credibility of the process itself. They have to be stopped as they obstruct peace, undermine the groundwork for negotiations on the final status of the occupied territories and erode the will to coexist.

FOURTH:

The holy city of Jerusalem has its special status. It should remain free, accessible and sacred to all followers of Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. The occupying power should not exercise monopoly, illegal sovereignty over this holy city, persistence of unilateral decisions declared by the occupying power to annex the holy city lacks any validity or legitimacy. The status of the holy city should be subject to negotiations and settled by agreement on the context of legitimacy established by internationally accepted resolutions.

The Arab-Israeli dispute is in essence an Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Any breakthrough or progress depends on the settlement of the question of Palestine, in terms of rights and territories. It also requires termination of the Israeli occupation of the Syrian territories occupied in 1967 and Israeli withdrawal to Syrian international borders. Progress towards attainment of these objectives should be guided by rationality and wisdom. It should achieve justice and equity within the context of balanced rights and obligations on the basis of international legitimacy, conscious, and with clear understanding, of the historical developments.

Ladies and Gentlemen

This peace conference heralds a new turning point in the history of the Middle East. It brings time-old adversaries and enemies to a meeting ground. It attempts to bridge unresolvable gaps among former antagonists. It is an embodiment of the deep yearning of the Arab people, the Palestinians and the Israelis for peace. We hope that the conference will resolve, with the peace process it launches, the historic conflict between the Arabs and the Israelis.

We should not fail our peoples and the peoples of the world. We should not succumb to moments of despair. We come here not to lose, but to win, together. Our dividend is peace, it is a most precious dividend, that cannot be bargained away. Millions of parents, Arabs and Israelis with their hearts broken with anguish for their lost sons, absent husbands, for their beloved ones who never returned home, are looking forward with anxious, long waiting weary eyes.

These millions are gathered together by rays of hope. They are the crops of peace not the divisions of war, they hold and raise olive branches and address to all of us an appeal of peace and brotherhood to force open the gateway of a new history for mankind. The difficulties are great, but prospects are bright. New vistas of cooperation will be opened, new lines of communication will be established. The time has come to free the Middle East from sources of tension, weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear, so that resources, hitherto, squandered on arms race, will be for development needs, common welfare and prosperity. This is a moment of truth, commitment and hope. We have opted for peace. The path is thorny, the march is tiring and the challenge is colossal. But the objective is great, noble and worth our pilgrimage for peace.

Thank You.

Abu Jaber sees positive thrust and spirit

(Continued from page 1)

In Madrid, conveyed the message to the president in the company of Dr. Haidar Abdul Shafi, head of the Palestinian side, and Sameh Kanaan, who is member of the Palestinian team.

During the meeting, the American president explained the U.S. view with regard to peace, and reiterated his determination to achieve that goal.

Dr. Abu Jaber presented the Jordanian view with regard to the ongoing developments and the ideas and demands related to the requirements of a durable and just peace in accordance with international legitimacy.

In a press conference, Dr. Abu Jaber said he thought U.S. President Bush's speech opening the peace talks was a step towards ending conflict in the "agonised region."

Dr. Abu Jaber said: "It was a good speech, there were a lot of positive elements which we respect. ... I think the spirit and substance of the speech were in the right direction."

But peace will not come to the Middle East just because of "one speech. ... it's not going to solve the problem," he added.

Dr. Abu Jaber said his delegation had come to Madrid "with an open heart and an open mind. We did not come here to win a debate ... score points ... (to prove) any party right or wrong. We came here to reach a peaceful settlement ... in an agonised region ... that has not tasted peace in a long time."

"The spirit and the thrust of the (Bush) speech was positive. Of course I would have liked to see other things in it, in fact I wish I wrote it myself," Dr. Abu Jaber told the news conference.

Dr. Abu Jaber said he was pleased that Mr. Bush referred to U.N. resolutions calling for the Israelis to return lands occupied in 1967 in return for recognition by Arab states.

"Of course he did not mention the idea of land for peace. He did not mention the right of the Palestinian people. He did not mention Jerusalem," Dr. Abu Jaber said.

A reporter asked Dr. Abu Jaber whether Mr. Bush's call for "territorial compromise" imposed an obligation on Arabs as well.

"Whose land it occupied, sir?" Dr. Abu Jaber answered.

"Syrian lands are occupied, the Golan Heights. Lebanese lands are occupied. Palestinian lands are occupied. And indeed Jordanian land. So, what are we supposed to compromise — our land?"

Asked why he refused to shake the hand of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at the opening of the talks Wednesday, Dr. Abu Jaber said, "Everybody is so obsessed with the idea of shaking hands. There are millions of people in the world I don't shake hands with."

He said such a gesture would occur, "in time ... in place, in the proper circumstances ... when our rights are recognised, when Arab Jerusalem is returned to Arab sovereignty."

Asked how felt sitting with the Israeli prime minister, Mr. Abu Jaber initially denied he had done so.

"I didn't sit with Shamir. He sat across the table from me and I sat across the table from him," he said.

"It was a very tense moment," he added. "Not fear and not hope. Here there is the gentleman who represents a state that has over time meant to us danger and fear and insecurity ... and I was wondering now we are going to deal (with him)."

The minister said Jordan came to the peace conference with an open heart, "screaming for security" in the face of a militarily superior Israel but would not sign a dishonourable peace agreement.

"I want a settlement I can live with — that when I look in the mirror I'm not ashamed of myself, that when my daughter or my grandchild asks, I can say I took the risk for peace because it takes courage to make peace and we can't do it alone."

"This is a new phase. You may question our concept of the new phase, but what is past is past ... we know that the fear and the animosity and the hatred of the past will now be changed but it's going to take time," he said.

Asked his position on Israel's demand that bilateral talks move to the Middle East, alternatively between Israel and its Arab neighbours, Mr. Abu Jaber said he preferred to talk of substance.

"We are talking about land for peace, about the rights of the Palestinian people," he said.

"Talking about going to this spot or that spot is something that is too premature at this moment to go into."

No euphoria

(Continued from page 1)

The mood did not match the enthusiasm that swept Israel when Egypt's late President Anwar Sadat brought his proposal of peace 14 years ago.

"It's a big moment. Of course I have hopes. I think they will achieve something but it will take a long time, even years," said salesman Gabi Gonen, 25.

Most Jewish residents interviewed said they were reluctant to give up any occupied land for peace, the main Arab demand, unless they were convinced the Arabs were sincere and Israeli security would be assured.

People packing coffee houses in the city's central shopping street mainly ignored minute-by-minute TV and Radio coverage.

Most customers in one television shop were recent Soviet immigrants but they ignored Mr. Gorbachev's speech, shown on 21 screens as they browsed.

"There won't be peace," said Moshe Assayag, 72, a Moroccan-born Israeli who came to Israel when it was established in 1948. "I don't believe the Arab World has changed. When they start talking everyone will get up and run away from the whole business."

"I would say I am interested more than excited," said Shemi Abirav, a salesman in a television shop who watched the broadcast with only another salesman.

Mr. Abirav recalled that with President Sadat's visit, there was "a sense of great readiness on the Arab side. Now there is a strong feeling that we were dragged to Madrid."

But he added: "The fact that all these parties are sitting together and talking is a great achievement ... I am optimistic about the chances."

Fellow salesman Menashe Katsav was far less enthusiastic. "I am watching it only because I have nothing better to do," he said. "I do not have much hope."

Taxi driver Yosef Levi said Israelis "should be more euphoric now than during Sadat's visit" because Israel was finally getting what it wanted — direct talks with Arab states.

"It's a start, a hope, and at any rate things can't be worse than what they are now," he said.

Both Arab and Israeli newspapers focused on the peace conference. The front-page headline on the Hebrew daily Hadasot read "The war for peace," and that in the Arabic Al Shaab said "Olive branches will be raised in Madrid."

King: Madrid last chance

(Continued from page 1)

cause of instability in the entire region, the Palestinian-Israeli problem, the Arab-Israeli problem. I hope it is the end of an unfortunate period of tragic developments affecting human beings in this entire region and the (beginning) of a new era.

Q: You say possibly the last opportunity. Why do you say that? That seems rather apocalyptic to many people.

A: Because there has been too much suffering, sir. There have been too many fears. There have been too many suspicions. There has been too much spent on the negative aspects of life here in this entire region. And of course there are those who are behind the scenes and sometimes apparent in the views and in their attempts to destroy the chance for peace. So it comes at this moment.

Q: Why are the problems of the Middle East proving so intractable when there are many regions which are successfully grappling with similar problems?

A: Unfortunately again the passage of time and the accumulation of problems, (and) maybe the lack of courage to face up to the challenge on either side of the divide so far, but I certainly hope that this area will not be moving in an opposite direction to what is happening in the rest of the world. Hence our enthusiasm and our total commitment to help achieve the comprehensive peace that has been our goal for so many many years.

Q: You know as I do that the settlements in the occupied territories are continuing day by day. What is your response to that?

A: It is very, very clear that the settlements in occupied territories are in effect an illegal action and that has created many obstacles in the path of peace over the many years that have passed.

So now if we are about to embark on an attempt to look at the whole issue and everybody's rights and to arrive at peace based on 242 and 338, Palestinian rights on Palestinian soil and the right of all to live in peace and security in this entire region and the peace with all it offers in terms of opportunities and hopes and chances for people to live the life that has never been ours unfortunately so far. To continue to build settlements would be really a direct threat to the very process we are about to embark on.

Q: So if the Israeli bulldozers are still at work on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday?

A: I think it would be a very dangerous and ominous development if they do because after all we are discussing the very subject of the land and the people and their rights and it will be very difficult for the Arab side, I would have thought Palestinian and Arab alike, to appear to be acquiescent to a continuation of the creation of further obstacles in the path of peace. I hope that this will be brought under control as soon as possible so that we can begin to address our problems and hopefully come up with the solution that we have all sought for a long period of time. I believe that we cannot afford but to succeed as

responsible people, and I think that the overwhelming majority of people here in Jordan, throughout the region and maybe even on the Israeli side, we are seeing very positive signs, are fed up with the situation that has prevailed for far too long and are interested in peace. On the other hand, if we fall then I am sure that elements of darkness and the powerhungry and despair will all combine to bring about the situation that is exactly opposite to every thing happening in the rest of the world and could threaten this entire region in terms of present and future.

Q: So what we might see is a buildup of frustration, of shattered expectations in the region?

A: Yes Sir. And I hope that reasonable people who can see beyond today see the need to destroy the barrier zones of hatred and fear and suspicion that have fortunately caused us so much damage on the human level so far and threatened not only all of us but generations to come... maybe we will see something emerge. This is the first time we see people meet and people talk and, hopefully, they will be able to address the problem with the help of the rest of the world. After all who would have imagined a short while ago that men, women and children would tear down the Berlin Wall? I hope that something similar will happen and that this is a will enjoy any kind of peace that has been denied for a long period of time.

Q: What is your response to Mr. Shamir going to Madrid himself? Some people have seen this as good news because he is a crucial decisionmaker and has the power to strike a deal. Others see this as bad news because he is perceived as a hardliner. How do you see it?

A: I see him as the prime minister of Israel who is at the pinnacle of power at this stage and responsibility and I hope will contribute his share to the full responsible extent for the establishment of a just, comprehensive durable peace.

Q: A final question, Your Majesty. Do you believe going into the Madrid talks that land for peace is the only formula for the region?

A: Land for peace is a very very important aspect in it. But on the other hand the important element that could be reached and should be reached, I believe, is the destruction of all the barriers that have existed in force too long in this entire region and I think all of us face a challenge. Israel has to face a challenge of breaking out of the fortress which it has lived over all the years. The Palestinians have to enjoy their rights on their legitimate soil, and beyond that, all of us have to know what peace means and what it can provide in the way of opportunities for all of us and to live the kind of life that has not been ours for too long. So there are certain foundations that have to be addressed obviously. But beyond that the opportunities are immense and I hope that they will be looked at and that they will really even now begin to think of what would happen in a context of the kind of peace that might be the result of this process.

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Prost prepared for legal fight with Ferrari

ADELAIDE (R) — Frenchman Alain Prost, dismissed by Ferrari Tuesday, said he was prepared for a legal fight with the Italian Grand Prix team over the terms of his departure.

In a statement issued Wednesday by Mr. Prost's agents, the International Management Group (IMG), on his behalf, the three-time world champion confirmed Ferrari had terminated his contract and added that the matter "is now in the hands of my lawyers."

In the statement, Prost said: "Whilst I regret that I should now be in a contentious situation with Ferrari as a result of what has occurred, from a personal point of view I am relieved that what, for me, has been a very unsatisfactory season has been brought to an end."

"Despite my experiences this season, I retain my enthusiasm to drive in Formula One in 1992."

"In the light of possible litigation, I have been advised that I should not comment further at this point in time."

Prost, who has been staying in Port Douglas, Queensland, since the Japanese Grand Prix 10 days ago, was expected to arrive in Adelaide later Wednesday.

A spokesman for the Ferrari team said a room was still reserved in his name at the Hyatt Hotel in Adelaide, but he could not confirm what Prost's plans would be.

In the light of the statement issued by his agents, it seemed unlikely the Frenchman would come to Adelaide for what would

almost certainly be a difficult confrontation with the Ferrari team preparing for Sunday's Australian Grand Prix.

Prost's number 27 Ferrari car will be driven by Italian Gianni Morbidelli, a Ferrari test driver who has been racing this season for the Minardi team.

Morbidelli's place in the Minardi team has been taken by Brazilian Roberto Moreno, who was ousted from the Benetton team in September when Benetton signed young German Michael Schumacher as his replacement.

Both changes are expected to be only for the Australian Grand Prix, the final round of the 16-race championship.

Brazilian Ayrton Senna has already clinched the drivers' title for the third time in four years. The Constructors' Championship remains unresolved.

Prost's departure from Ferrari is a sad end to a hugely disappointing season for him and the team, and it has left his Grand Prix racing future in serious doubt.

This year has been the first since 1981 in which Prost, who has recorded a record 44 wins, has failed to score a victory.

Since joining Ferrari in 1990 he has won five races. Last year he went close to taking the Drivers' Championship, eventually won by Senna in a McLaren, after the Brazilian had driven Prost off the track in Japan.

Now — and only if Ferrari do



Alain Prost

not exercise is a clause in Prost's contract which prevents him from driving for any other team in 1992 — Prost looks destined to spend at least a year on the sidelines unless he can find a legal solution to his problems.

Even if he does that his opening for a drive next year seem limited, although he has been linked strongly with a switch to the French Ligier team.

Prost's place at Ferrari for 1992 is likely to go to Italian Ivan Capelli, who recently left the

financially-troubled Leyton House team. Capelli is believed to have already signed an option with the team.

Ferrari logistics manager Marco Zucchi said Wednesday he was not surprised by Prost's departure from the famous Italian team.

"There have been long discussions and a decision had to be made. The relationship was not in the team's best interests. You could feel the tension and it was affecting everyone. It is better if that pressure be gone."

Kasparov hangs on for draw against Kamsky at Tilburg

TILBURG, Netherlands (R) — Seventeen-year-old Gata Kasparov laid siege to Garry Kamsky in the 10th round of the Tilburg Interpolis Tournament on Tuesday but the world champion held on for a draw.

After the game, U.S.-based Kamsky, spurred by drawing both Tilburg Games with the world champion, offered through an intermediary to play Kasparov for a million dollars in New York in July.

Grandmasters in Tilburg think Kasparov is unlikely to accept, but the Soviet grandmaster himself said "nothing. The two are not on speaking terms after a virulent attack Kamsky made on Kasparov in a U.S. Chess magazine."

Kasparov, the tournament leader, played the Scottish opening and quickly saw his white advantage disappear. With a useful extra pawn on his queen's file he offered, unusually, an early draw on move 16 just as queens were to be exchanged.

Kamsky shook his head, and a red-faced Kasparov returned to the task of seeking equality.

British grandmaster Nigel Short said: "Kamsky was quite right. He was in no danger of losing."

Kasparov eventually found a way out of his difficulties and the players wordlessly agreed to a draw on move 40.

India's Viswanathan Anand was lucky to get his half point with white against Viktor Korneichuk.

The Soviet emigre again played the Rubenstein variation of the French defence, showing flashes of his nerve and aggression which has twice seen him challenge for the world title.

Korneichuk could have won at several moments, watching experts said, and retained an advantage right into a double rook ending.

Papin strongly denies feigning injury

MARSEILLE, France (R) — French soccer international Jean-Pierre Papin, struck by a beer bottle before a league match earlier this month, said he was disgusted by reports that he had feigned an injury.

"I am disgusted, this is scandalous. I don't understand why people put my honesty in doubt," said the Marseille striker, who was taken to hospital after the incident at St. Etienne 10 days ago.

St. Etienne team doctor Guy Demontell, who examined Papin, told the sports daily L'Equipe the player showed no visible sign of injury.

"Papin had nothing at all," said another doctor, Jean-Claude Bertrand, who heads the local unit of

"Normally speaking, he would win, but I had this small trick," Anand said afterwards, having accepted a sacrificed pawn.

Ex-world champion Anatoly Karpov fought a real battle with the white pieces against Dutchman Jan Timman.

The Soviet player looked very relaxed with the opening, a Slav queen's gambit accepted, and most experts at Tilburg thought he had the better if not winning position, especially after picking up two white pawns around move

20. Then Timman tried a massive swindle while both players had time trouble, sacrificing the exchange for what looked like a drawn position. But by the second time control at 60 moves it was clear Timman had a lost position and resigned.

Yevgeny Barev and Nigel Short agreed on a very quick 13-move draw in a position arising from the classical queen's gambit.

Interests of helping the club and Tomislav.

He said Ivic, a Croat, was worried about the safety of his family in Yugoslavia.

Ivic succeeded Goethals as trainer this summer with the Belgian moving over to the technical director function vacated by Franz Beckenbauer.

The Yugoslav has been criticised as Marseille's league form has been relatively unimpressive and last season's European Cup finalists also face the possibility of an early exit from this year's competition.

Leading Spain's Prague 3-2 after the first leg of the second round, they travel to Czechoslovakia for the second leg on Nov. 6.

Port Vale hold Liverpool to draw in League Cup

LONDON (R) — Second division Port Vale embarrassed Liverpool when they battled to a 2-2 draw at Anfield in the third round of the English League Cup Tuesday.

Dutchman Robin Van Der Lann gave Vale a shock lead after just six minutes, rising unchallenged above Liverpool's hesitant rearguard to head home a Simon Mills corner.

But within two minutes Liverpool equalised when Steve McMahon scored from a move started by Ian Rush.

Liverpool, 18 times first division champions but below their best this season, took the lead after 65 minutes. Rush heading home at the far post after McMahon had nodded on substitute Mike Marsh's corner.

But Vale fought their way back and eight minutes later Martin Foyle scored from close range to

force a replay. A double strike by Lee Chapman in the second half helped first division leaders Leeds safely into the last 16 with a 3-1 win over Tranmere.

Irish striker John Aldridge then scored his 20th goal of the season for Tranmere and Leeds added their third through Carl Shutt in injury time.

Late goals by Tottenham's Gary Lineker and Gordon Durie clinched the London side's place in the fourth round. They beat second division Grimsby 3-0 away.

David Howells gave Tottenham a little-deserved lead after 31 minutes and it was not until 12 minutes from time that Lineker landed his 17th goal of the season to settle matters.

Durie played a one-two with Lineker before driving home the third goal five minutes later.

UEFA considers Belgian boycott after Haysel verdict

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) is considering banning European matches in Belgium following the final Haysel Stadium verdict, a senior UEFA official was quoted as saying Wednesday.

UEFA are angry that Belgium's highest court of appeal confirmed a three-month suspended sentence on their former General Secretary Hans Bangerter earlier this month for involuntary killing by gross negligence.

"It's useless to go any further with Belgium like this," the daily Het Nieuwsblad reported UEFA President Lennart Johansson as saying, before an extraordinary meeting of the executive committee in Zurich late Tuesday.

"We can't let this drag on. There will be discussions about the exclusion of Belgium from all UEFA games in the upcoming weeks ... things don't look so good for you," UEFA treasurer Jo Van Marle was quoted.

In Excess pulls surprise switch before Saturday's Breeders' Cup Classic

LOUISVILLE, KY. (AP) — In Excess will run in the Breeders' Cup races Saturday, as expected.

"It just won't be in the expected race. Shunning the \$3 million classic over 1 1/4 miles (2 kilometers), trainer Bruce Baskin entered In Excess on Wednesday in the mile on the turf.

In an even bigger surprise, Farman Way, also a candidate for Horse of the Year, was not entered in the classic, Tilgner D. Wayne Lukas disclosed the horse had an ankle problem.

In Excess, a 4-year-old Irish-bred colt, raced on grass in England before coming to the United States last year and has won three turf stakes in the U.S.

It was his victories in four Grade I stakes on the dirt in his last four races that vaulted the colt to national prominence. More than a few racing people think skipping the Classic will hurt In Excess' chances for U.S. Horse of the Year.

"If he runs his race, I think he'll be a cinch," Jackson said. "It will show his versatility."

"I jumped out of one race and into another that might be tougher."

In Excess will meet several tough European horses and Tight Spot, who has won eight straight grass races, in the mile.

In Excess is a speed horse — he runs on or near the lead — and Jackson made his decision after watching races Tuesday at Churchill Downs in Louisville, KY, and seeing speed horses tire.

The colt also has worked better on the grass than on the dirt at Churchill Downs.

"I made a decision and I'll have to live with it — right or wrong," Jackson said.

In Excess' four straight victories were in the 1-mile (1,609-kilometer) Metropolitan Handicap, 1 1/4-mile (2-kilometer) Suburban and 1 1/4-mile (1,9-kilometer) Whitney Handicap and Woodward.

The Woodward and the Santa Anita Handicap, however, were the only two of the 10 American Championship Racing Series events he entered against the likes of Festin and Farman Way.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMAR HIRSCH
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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠652 ♠J83 ♠A105 ♠A976
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 NT ?

* Unusual, showing minors
What action do you take?
A—An awkward problem. You have an attractive hand and no way to show it for the moment. If you double now, you won't know what to do if West bids three diamonds and that gets passed back to you; and raising passes with your holding is unappealing. It's wiser to pass and wait to see what develops.

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠652 ♠J83 ♠A105 ♠A976
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 2 NT ? Pass 3 ♠

* Unusual, for minors
What action do you take?
A—Since you could have nothing, partner's jump announces that he expects to make 10 tricks in the major where you hold greater length. Your two aces surely mean, and your jack of hearts must be a valuable filler. We would ask for aces and bid a slam in spades if partner shows one.

Q.3—Both vulnerable, in South, you hold:
♠KQ6 ♠783 ♠A363 ♠442
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?
A—If you thought of any bid other than one no trump, blush off your face bridge primer. True, the positional value of your made stoppers increases the value of the hand,

but your flat distribution is an off-putting drawback. This is a maximum for such action.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK5 ♠K103 ♠Q96 ♠AKJ6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A—You won't need your calculator for this. Partner's jump to two no trump shows a balanced 13-15. That means your combined values are enough for a small slam, but short of anything more. Bid six no trump. With your flat distribution, rule out any thought of a suit contract.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q6 ♠J85 ♠AKJ63 ♠1092
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass ?

What action do you take?
A—In first or second seat we would pass—you have nowhere near the values for an opening bid. Third-in-hand, however, we favor an opening bid of one diamond as a lead-director.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠AQ85 ♠AK7 ♠663 ♠443
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Dbl 3 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?
A—Over the takeout double, partner's jump raise to three spades is presumptive, not strong. Since you have a minimum opening bid and a flat hand, pass.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1991

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There won't be too many goblins around to get in your way this evening but with the Moon squaring Mercury early this morning and being Void of Course, you can expect some delays.

ARIES (March 21 to April 19) Pay off those bills and obligations that face you in such a fashion that others will respect you and aid you more than they otherwise would in the days ahead.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20) Whatever you have in mind worth an associate that can continue the satisfactory part of your relationship for sometime to come is excellent.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have had some happy times the past several days and now you would be wise to get tight into brass tacks about the work following these moments of recreation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take some time out now to have a little extra fun as most pleasures you and be sure that you spend time on creative outlets vital to you.

LEO (July 22 to August 21) This is your time to get into family problems and to get them solved as quickly as you can so that you can all enjoy the time that you spent with each other.

VIRGO (August 22 to September 22) Get out in the world of activity for the appointments and the

errands and shopping that await your own personal attention and get out reports.

LIBRA (September 23 to October 22) You are a person who likes elegance and class but it takes money to have these but you can arrange a greater prosperity now through your own activities.

SCORPIO (October 23 to November 21) Whatever you want that is personal in nature you can get by the attention you now focus upon it plus some down to earth as well.

SAGITTARIUS (November 22 to December 21) You have the secret desire to find out just where you stand with all others now in which is very good so long no time in thrusting out a mutual plan of action.

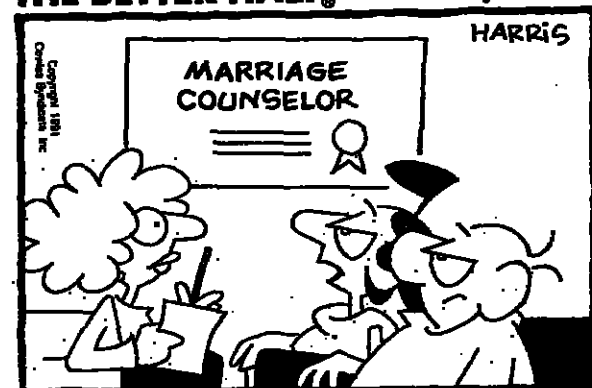
CAPRICORN (December 22 to January 20) This is your time to show you do value being allied with friends who are very purposeful in character and will not be deterring in showing their friendship to you.

AQUARIUS (January 21 to February 19) Take a good look about you and seek out the man who is most able to help you put a pet project of a vocation or public nature across.

PISCES (February 20 to March 20) Let all who have anything at all to do to your new found ambitions know about them and help you to get fresh data and information about you can best expend.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

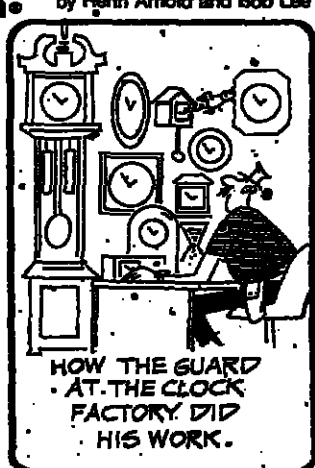
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YUTIN

FITEB

THALLE

CHAWES



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

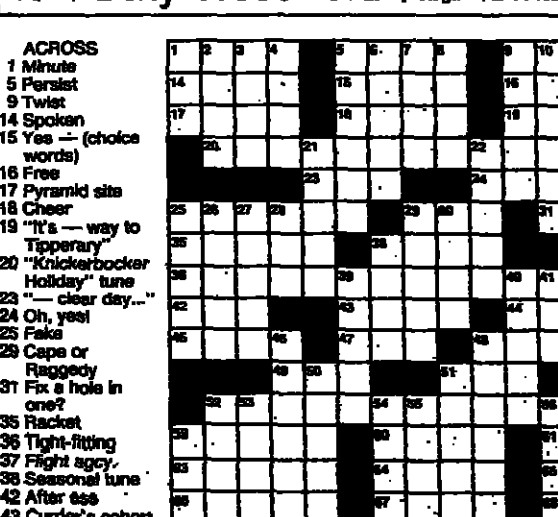
Answer: "O O O O O O O O O O"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NOVEL PIVOT YELLOW DARING

Answer: That lady guy never jumbles onto a good thing, because he is always doing this—LYING DOWN

THE Daily Crossword by Virginia L. Yates



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Saturday's Puzzle Solvers

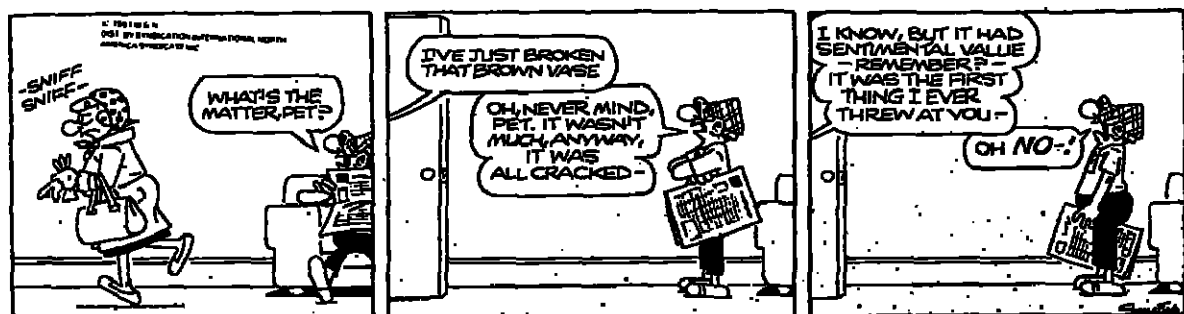


33 Yemen port 57 Jan of literature
54 — creature 58 forwarded
59 Nile 59 Nile
59 Nile 59 Nile

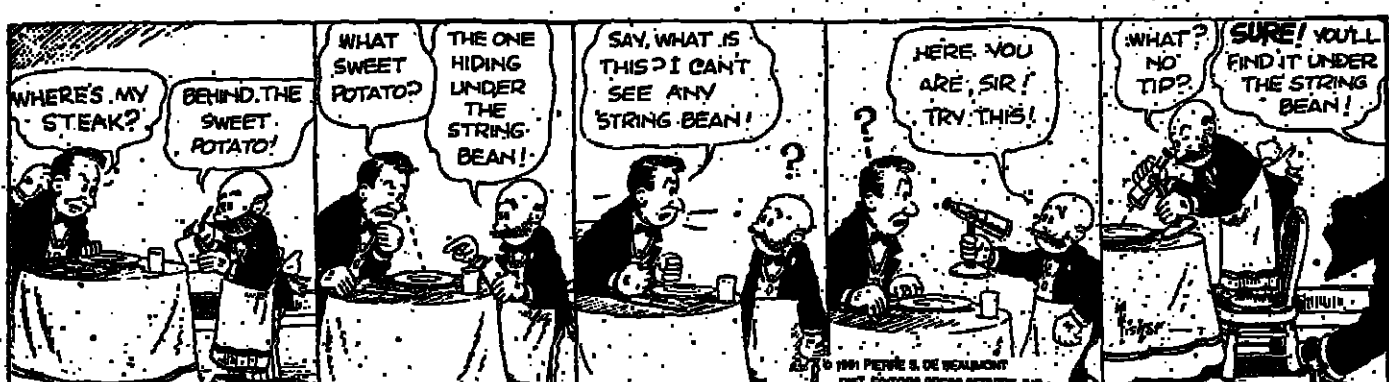
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt'n'Jeff



Financial Markets

In co-operation with

Cairo Amman Bank

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	NEW YORK CLOSE Date 29/10/91	TOKYO CLOSE Date 30/10/91
Sterling Pound*	1.7290	1.7268
Deutsche Mark	1.6865	1.6871
Swiss Franc	1.4160	1.4170
French Franc	5.7580	5.7615 **
Japanese Yen	130.65	131.05
European Currency Unit	1.2140	1.2135 **

* USD Per STD

** European Opening at 8:00 a.m. GMT

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	5.18	5.25	5.25	5.31
Sterling Pound	10.50	10.31	10.31	10.12
Deutsche Mark	9.12	9.37	9.37	9.43
Swiss Franc	8.06	8.37	8.37	8.18
French Franc	8.87	9.06	9.12	9.16
Japanese Yen	6.34	6.18	5.93	5.75
European Currency Unit	9.70	9.68	9.87	9.90

Interest rates for 30/10/91

Futures Markets

Commodity	USD/Oz	JD/Gm	Commodity	USD/Oz	JD/Gm
Gold	359.05	6.95	Silver	4.11	.090

31 Oct

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6870	0.6890
Sterling Pound	1.1837	1.1896
Deutsche Mark	0.4065	0.4085
Swiss Franc	0.4645	0.4668
French Franc	0.119	0.1196
Japanese Yen	0.5239	0.5265
Dutch Guilder	0.3607	0.3625
Swedish Krona	0.1116	0.1122
Italian Lira	0.0543	0.0546
Belgian Franc	0.01972	0.01982

31 Oct

Other Currencies

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.7930	1.8070
Lebanese Lira	0.076	0.080
Saudi Riyal	0.1829	0.1835
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	—
Qatari Riyal	0.1863	0.1872
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2100
Omani Riyal	1.7580	1.767-
UAE Dirham	0.1863	0.1872
Greek Drachma	.3610	.3725
Cypriot Pound	1.4550	1.4750

31 Oct

CAB Indices for Amman Financial Markets

Index	28/10/91	Close	29/10/91	Close
All-Share	124.05		124.57	
Banking Sector	104.74		105.14	
Insurance Sector	124.71		124.57	
Industry Sector	153.57		154.18	
Services Sector	131.70		132.11	

December 31, 1990 = 100

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at mid-session on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7300/10	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1225/30	Canadian dollar
	1.6830/40	Deutschmarks
	1.9020/30	Dutch guilders
	1.4755/62	Swiss francs
	34.70/74	Belgian francs
	5.7620/70	French francs
	1261/1262	Italian lire
	130.70/80	Japanese yen
	6.1340/90	Swedish crowns
	6.6000/50	Norwegian crowns
	6.5280/530	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	359.70/360.20	U.S. dollars

U.S. posts record \$268b budget deficit

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The U.S. government posted a record \$268.7 billion budget deficit for the fiscal year just ended, the Treasury Department said Tuesday.

But although it was a record, the shortfall between government spending and revenues was not as severe as the \$282.2 billion deficit forecast by the White House as recently as July this year.

For the year that ended Sept. 30 the deficit surpassed the previous record shortfall of \$221.1 billion in 1986. The 1990 deficit was \$220.5 billion.

Sluggish growth as the United States emerges from recession has caused a drop in tax revenues and is contributing to a gloomy budgetary outlook.

Less than a year ago Congress and the Bush administration were heralding a historic budget accord that it was hoped would wipe out the soaring deficit by 1996.

But the deal is not working as planned. Congressional Budget Office Director Robert Reischauer said on Oct. 17 he thought the budget deal negotiated between the White House and Congress last year would be reopened by early 1993.

Federal spending, fuelled by a defence buildup, grew rapidly in the 1980s while tax cuts shrank revenues, causing the budget shortfall to grow from \$50 billion at the beginning of the decade to \$220 billion last year.

The Treasury said the deficit was lower than expected because spending for bank deposit insur-

ance and some other outlays were less than anticipated.

Offsetting that, however, was a drop in tax revenues, depressed by the year-long recession that began in mid-1990.

The Congressional Budget Office Thursday estimated that the deficit will balloon to a record \$362 billion next year, running prospects for a balanced budget soon.

The cost of bailing out failed banks and local savings-and-loan financial institutions, estimated at \$115 billion next year, is to blame for most of the soaring budget costs in the short term, the office said.

The Commerce Department said that the U.S. economy showed a burst of strength from July through September that technically ended a year-long recession but it was already losing vigour as the third quarter ended.

The first snapshot look at the gross national product (GNP) showed it expanding at a 2.4 per cent annual rate in the three-month period after three straight quarters of decline.

Bush administration officials hailed the politically sensitive move as proof the recession was over but financial markets felt that the economy was so weak that interest rates soon would be cut to keep a fragile recovery alive.

Amid the growing speculation that the Federal Reserve will push interest rates lower, Fidelity Bank Corp of New Jersey, the 24th-largest bank in the United

States, said it was cutting its prime lending rate — the rate it charges its best customers — to 7.75 per cent from 8.0 per cent.

With the White House taking a pounding in opinion polls over its handling of the economy, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher called for lower interest rates because of the sluggish pace of activity.

A separate report showing a plunge in consumer hopes for the future also heightened investors' concerns and expectations of an interest rate cut.

The Conference Board, a business research group, said consumers' spirits plunged in October "to recession levels" with its confidence index down to 60.4 from 72.9 in September.

The chief economist for the Commerce Department, Antonio Villamil, said he expected the economy to continue growing moderately even though industrial production, retail sales and job opportunities were weakening.

"The economy apparently ended the third quarter with less momentum than it started," Mr. Villamil said at a news conference after the GNP release. "We are still in a transitional period with cross currents in economic data. You have an economy that slowed down in September," Mr. Villamil added.

Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan made the same point Monday, warning that "in recent weeks, it's turned demonstrably sluggish." Comments

by the U.S. central bank chief that the "signs of spark" seen in the spring and summer were gone fuelled expectations that lower interest rates were approaching.

The third-quarter GNP figure was the strongest growth the economy has shown since a 3.6 per cent increase in the first quarter of 1989. It was also the first time the economy has grown in a year, since the third quarter of 1990 when it expanded at a 1.4 per cent rate.

Spending by consumers who account for two-thirds of economic activity through their purchases of goods and services jumped by \$24.8 billion in the third quarter after a \$16.8 billion second-quarter increase — a shot of vital buying power that economists say clearly is waning as seen in falling new-car sales.

Opinion polls show Americans increasingly angry at President George Bush over his stronger interest in foreign affairs than in the pallid home-front economy.

Mr. Bush says he is concerned over high unemployment rates that have exceeded six per cent for each of the past nine months and are forecast to rise in October to 6.8 per cent from 6.7 per cent in September. The October unemployment data will be published Friday.

Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady called the third-quarter GNP figures encouraging but said the economy was sluggish.

Jerry Jasnowski, president of the National Association of

Manufacturers, said the big third-quarter pickup in consumer spending was surprising and quite likely short-lived.

There was also a disquieting sign in the GNP report about another strong point for the economy. Exports that had been gaining strongly rose only by \$200 million in the third quarter after a \$7.1 billion second-quarter surge.

But the rate of inventory sell-off was starting to slow, which leaves room for production rises if demand strengthens.

President Bush promised Monday to fight "tooth and nail" to help stimulate a sluggish U.S. economy but said he wouldn't take rash steps that might make matters worse.

He accused the Democratic-controlled Congress — where a rash of tax-cut proposals have sprouted in recent days — of panicking.

"I know there's a lot to be done. I'm not relaxed about the economy," the president said.

Mr. Bush blamed Congress for slowing the pace of economic recovery by ignoring his domestic proposals — measures he claimed would have helped create jobs.

"We've initiated a broad, aggressive domestic agenda," the president asserted.

He mentioned legislation designed to spur highway and mass transit projects and to give "enterprise zone" tax breaks to businesses that locate in urban low-income areas.

But, referring to the tax-cut

bills on Capitol Hill, Mr. Bush said: "I'm not going to jump in and take steps out of some congressional panic that might make the situation worse. It might burden future generations more."

The administration is struggling to come up with an economic-growth programme to rival some of the proposals in Congress.

Administration officials said any such package will include a renewed effort to reduce taxes on capital gains. Beyond that, there is disagreement over what to do, particularly over tax cuts for the middle class.

"Throughout the coming legislative year, we will fight tooth and nail for economic growth, opportunity, and jobs, and I will fight against legislation that will burden the budget agreement and further burden the young people of this country with more and more debt, with bigger and bigger federal deficits," Mr. Bush said.

Mr. Bush said his transportation bill, in particular, "would stimulate a sluggish economy. It's job intensive. And it would do that... without increasing our federal deficit."

The measure calls for more state and local government participation in transportation projects.

"But here we are, almost eight months later, still waiting" for action on the measure and on other domestic proposals he recommended last winter, Mr. Bush said.

Airlines call on governments not to tax them out of business

NAIROBI (R) — International airline officials ended a two-day meeting in Nairobi Tuesday with a call for governments not to tax their struggling industry out of business.

The 204-member International Air Transport Association (IATA) annual conference called on states not to wring money out of airlines, which would prevent improved customer services.

"Governments see us as a cash cow for raising revenue," IATA spokesman John Brindley told Reuters.

The IATA 1990 report complains that 600 different taxes are now imposed on airlines.

The association's director general, Gunter Eber, told the meeting the industry was bleeding to death following a huge increase in costs as a result of the Gulf war.

Fuel prices, insurance costs and interest rates had risen while traffic had fallen sharply, resulting in combined losses in 1990 of \$5.1 billion. In 1991, losses are forecast to be at least \$3.7 billion.

The industry fears that drastic fuel pollution controls will hit profitability further.

Airline officials at the confer-

ence also grappled with a new crisis — the problem of air congestion.

"New, more and more frequent routes mean congestion is becoming a hydra-like monster threatening 'melt-down' in some areas such as Europe if not conquered with satellite technology," one official said.

Some 9,000 new aircraft that meet stringent noise requirements and can be sufficiently labour-saving and fuel-efficient to make profits are needed before 2005, said Mr. Brindley.

Other resolutions called for the industry to be exempt from any trade boycotts so as to have access to all aircraft and navigation facilities.

An industry economist said Tuesday world air travel will be dominated by a handful of giant firms by the end of the century as smaller ones are forced to the wall by the huge investments needed to stay in business.

"Large size is dictating the future economics of the industry and can be seen everywhere," George James, chairman of U.S.-based consultancy Airline Economics, told delegates at the IATA meeting.

He named American, Delta and United From the United States, Lufthansa, British Airways and Air France from Europe and JAL, Korean Air, Thai and Singapore from Asia as the likely leaders and said they would benefit from cost-saving technology.

Not only would there be fewer airlines but costs would mean that no new carriers could be expected to appear despite a global trend towards privatisation and deregulation.

Airlines would have to fight to

attract customers with better quality as traffic slows from five to eight per cent growth rates in the 1980s to an expected three to four per cent next century, Mr. James said.

"Competition will come from the quality of service a mega carrier is offering rather than through fares," he said, while adding that fares would be bound to rise.

His report forecast a more financially stable industry with less discounting and more realistic pricing.

Unpaid dues to U.N. exceed \$1b

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the United Nations was owed more than a billion dollars in unpaid dues and, despite raising all its piggy banks, was heading for insolvency.

In a written report on the organisation's financial plight, he said unpaid assessed contributions to its regular budget totalled \$723.5 million at the end of September, including \$333.6 million for previous years.

Another \$518 million were owed for U.N. peace-keeping operations, he said.

According to U.N. documents, the United States owes \$344.5 million in regular budget dues and about \$100 million for peace-keeping.

Appealing to U.N. members to pay their bills, the secretary-general said he had been obliged throughout 1991 to draw on U.N. cash reserves totalling some \$236 million to meet current operating needs.

When the reserves were exhausted by mid-August, he had to borrow from the few U.N. peace-keeping operations which had cash in excess of their immediate requirements, Mr. Perez de Cuellar added.

"It is clear... that in the present

circumstances, prompt repayment of the internal borrowings already undertaken is far from assured. Moreover, unless substantial contributions are received shortly, the cash required to meet regular budget obligations and those of certain new peace-keeping operations will exceed the funds available from peace-keeping accounts," he said.

At that point, the secretary-general said, his capacity to resort to internal borrowing would be exhausted and the organisation "will be insolvent and unable to meet its commitments to member states and to staff."

The obvious way of avoiding this would be for member states to pay substantial amounts of their arrears. Another way would be for countries to make advance payments against future assessments, as some had done in the past.

But even this would only postpone the problem for a short while, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He noted that General Assembly had consistently refused to grant permission for the organisation to borrow money commercially, as several U.N. specialised agencies had been allowed to do.

China spends billions but fails to improve state-owned industry

BEIJING (R) — China, spending billions of dollars to try to save state industry, has acknowledged that the money has done no good.

Reports in the official media Wednesday revealed that outstanding bank loans rose by 146.8 billion yuan (\$27 billion) in the first nine months of this year.

They said much of that money was used to help state-owned enterprises pay off so-called "triangular debts" that have stacked up as one supplier after another within the government sector fails to pay for goods and services.

Disaster relief to areas hit by flooding this year also took a large chunk.

Total bank loans at the end of September stood at 1,663.4 billion yuan (\$308 billion).

The paper debt-clearing exercise has done nothing to solve one of China's most pressing economic problems — a chronically inefficient state sector draining state coffers.

Paying off the debts has helped third-quarter profit figures for state enterprises, according to the overseas edition of the People's Daily. These rose by 23.4 per cent compared with the same 1990 figures after dropping by 42.9 per cent in the first quarter and 4.5 per cent in the second quarter.

But because deep problems remain in the structure and the system, the overall condition has

not been fundamentally changed," the paper said. "efficiency is still low."

Costs in state industry rose by 4.6 per cent in the first nine months of this year compared with the same 1990 period, the Economic Information Daily said.

Official reports this month said state workers had awarded themselves a 14 per cent pay rise in the first half of this year, while productivity rose by only 10 per cent.

China regards state industry as the backbone of its socialist economy, even though economic growth is now heavily dependent on the export sector that operates largely within a free-market system.

State media has been filled with discussion of how to "revitalise" state enterprises.

Western diplomats say there are divisions within the leadership on how harsh the reform measures should be. Orthodox Marxists now in control are determined not to diminish the role of state industry.

Media reports say state planners are experimenting with ideas that would give factory managers greater autonomy and introduce shareholding systems and foreign investment.

There have even been reports that some enterprises have been allowed to go bankrupt. Western journalists are routinely refused access to state factories to confirm this.

Islamic Bank approves grants

JEDDAH, SAUDI ARABIA (AP) — Soviet Muslims will get a grant of \$2 million from the Islamic Development Bank to build Koran study centres, it was announced Wednesday.

It will be the first time that Soviet Muslims receive such aid from the Jeddah-based bank since it was founded in 1975 as an affiliate of the 45-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The OIC and its dominant member Saudi Arabia are geared to massive help for the estimated 60-80 million Muslims in the Soviet Union following the collapse of communism.

The Soviet grant was part of \$123.5 million approved by the bank's board of directors for Muslim nations. It comprises loans to finance development projects.

Yugoslavia to boost market food supply from state reserves

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia will put an extra 75,000 tonnes of basic food products on the market by the end of this year to ease shortages caused by fighting in Croatia, a senior government official has said. Dragan Jakovljevic, deputy director of the state's commodity reserves, told reporters the goods would be sold at 20 per cent below normal market prices. He said 80,000 tonnes of goods from the state reserves had already been placed on the market in the first nine months of the year to alleviate shortages and break up monopolies. Government officials have said shortages and rationing of some basic goods may be imminent because of the fighting which erupted after the republics of Slovenia and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia in June. Mr. Jakovljevic said the new contingent would contain 30,000 tonnes of flour, 30,000 tonnes of sugar, 10,000 tonnes of edible oil and 3,000 tonnes of rice.

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Cinema Tel: 677420

CONCORD

Adel Imam
in
SHAMS
AL ZANATI
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Cinema Tel: 634144

PHILADELPHIA

HARD TO KILL



Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 675571

Nabli Al Mashini Theatre

1. SOMERSAULT TIME PLAY

Shows: daily 8:30 p.m.

2. Children play

★THE TREASURE AND THE SEA★

Shows: daily 10:30 a.m., 4:30 p.m.

Cinema Tel: 625153

RAINBOW

BIG TOWN

Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Croatian peace flotilla heads for besieged port of Dubrovnik

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia (R) — A motley flotilla of Croatian peace boats challenged the Yugoslav Navy's blockade of Dubrovnik Wednesday and appeared to win permission to sail into the medieval port.

The ferry Slavija, with senior Croatian officials and some 950 other people aboard, and a colorful fleet of about 50 fishing and tourist boats would be allowed to go to the Adriatic city after the military searched it for weapons, a local radio station said.

"This is the agreement at the moment. The search for arms should begin shortly but it's never 100 per cent certain," said Nenad Kliskic, a civilian captain at the nearby port of Split contacted by telephone.

The flotilla was intercepted by the navy Wednesday morning near the island of Mljet 80 kilometres north of Dubrovnik. The smaller boats were initially ordered to turn back, the military fearing they had weapons aboard.

An estimated 2,000 to 3,000 people are on board the peace

boats, trying to call international attention to the plight of fellow Croats surrounded by Yugoslav Armed Forces in Dubrovnik.

For four weeks the Serbian-led army and navy have laid siege to the historic port, in normal times a popular haunt for foreign tourists.

They are trying to force out militia forces from the rebel Republic of Croatia, which declared its independence on June 25 from Yugoslavia.

Some 50,000 men, women and children have been trapped in the port by the siege. They are without electricity and running short of water and food.

The boats were allowed to proceed after talks between naval commander Admiral Stane Brovet and Stipe Mesic, who is the Croatian representative on Yugoslavia's collective state presidency and is aboard the flotilla's lead ship Slavija.

The decision by Croatia, a Roman Catholic republic of 4.5 million people, to break away from Yugoslavia set off an uprising

among the 600,000 Christian Orthodox Serbs in the republic.

The Serbian minority with vivid memories of the massacres by a Croatian Nazi puppet state in World War II, looks for support to the neighbouring Republic of Serbia and the Serbian-led federal army.

An uneasy truce around Dubrovnik is holding despite reports of isolated incidents of shooting.

The army, which has pushed to within a kilometre of the city walls, has called on militiamen inside to surrender and hand over their weapons.

So far the Croatian fighters have refused.

Sporadic fighting with heavy artillery, mortars and tanks was reported elsewhere across Croatia Wednesday.

Croatian radio said there was heavy shelling again of the Dnabe River town of Vukovar, where 15,000 Croats have resisted an army siege for more than two months.

Five people were reported wounded Wednesday in Vukovar, where the hospital is said to be overflowing with civilians and militia fighters.

The army commander at Vukovar had called on the town to surrender, the radio said.

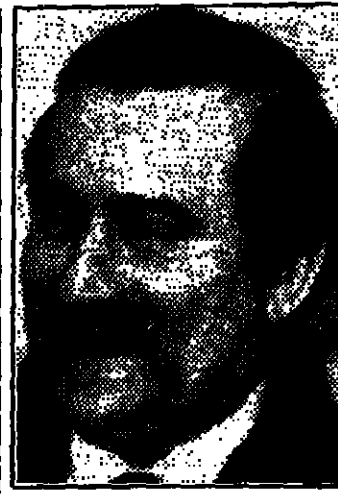
Meanwhile, six armed Yugoslav soldiers were caught by a Hungarian border patrol Tuesday near Old, one kilometre inside Hungary, Hungarian border guards spokesman Col. Janos Zubek said.

The area is 160 kilometres south of Budapest.

The soldiers, claiming to be Croatian guardsmen, had fled into Hungary after battling federal forces on the Yugoslav side, the Hungarian news agency (MTI) quoted Mr. Zubek as saying.

As they fled, five of them were injured by an exploding mine only a few metres from the Hungarian border.

In recent days, Hungarian border guard detachments have noticed federal troops mining the Yugoslav side of the border.



Waleasa steps in to save reform

WARSAW (R) — Polish President Leszek Waleasa bid for the prime minister's job in an effort to save reform as ex-Communists edged into the lead in the final stages of vote-counting in parliamentary elections.

Former Communists, now renamed the Democratic Left Alliance, were just over 3,000 votes ahead of the post-Solidarity Democratic Union (UD) Tuesday night with just one electoral district to be counted.

None of the more than 20 parties that have got into parliament have won more than 13 per cent of Sunday's vote, so a coalition government will have to be formed.

Despite the relatively high level of support for the former Communist parties with roots in the Solidarity movement could still muster a majority in the Sejm (lower house of parliament), but they are deeply divided.

"The situation is so difficult, there is no set-up which would provide stability without the president as prime minister," Mr. Waleasa, who is constitutionally entitled to hold both jobs, told Reuters Tuesday.

The president has said he intends to ensure the continuation of market reforms begun by Solidarity after it took over from the Communists two years ago, even though the vote has demonstrated their unpopularity.

Mr. Waleasa put forward three types of government in which he would be prime minister: A post-Solidarity coalition, a combination of the top seven groups — which include the Alliance and former Communist allies the Polish Peasants' Party, and a non-partisan grouping.

He also proposed the idea of a post-Solidarity government without himself at the head, although later he seemed to dismiss the idea.

"This solution would be short-term and very quickly such a government would fall," said Mr. Waleasa, who headed the Solidarity trade union's battle for democracy in Poland. It ousted the Communists in 1989.

However, UD leader Jacek Kuron, who was called to the presidential palace Tuesday evening for talks with Mr. Waleasa, seemed to imply a Waleasa premiership was a last resort.

"I understand that Waleasa as prime minister would give strength to the government, but one cannot put all arms for the first shot," he said.

Mr. Waleasa's comments could be a ploy to force the rival post-Solidarity groups to cooperate in a pro-reform coalition.

Last French troops to pull out of Zaire today

PARIS (R) — France will withdraw its remaining 150 troops in Zaire Thursday, the Defence Ministry said.

France sent several hundred troops into the central African country to protect French and other foreign nationals after rioting and looting broke out last month.

Paris has since halted aid to Zaire to protest against President Mobutu Sese Seko's rejection of democracy, and evacuated nearly all its citizens there.

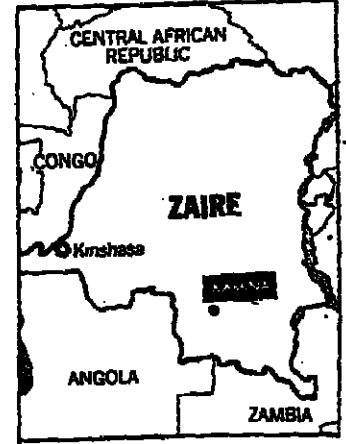
"The withdrawal of the last French troops still in Zaire will take place Thursday Oct. 31," a ministry statement said Wednesday.

France had left about 150 troops in Zaire to oversee the evacuation of the last few hundred French citizens. The statement did not say whether they had all gone.

The Foreign Ministry has said those remaining behind were mainly missionaries and dual nationals who refused to leave.

Belgium, Zaire's former colonial ruler, earlier said it would remove its last remaining troops in the next few weeks.

Before the unrest broke out, France had some 4,000 citizens in Zaire, most in the capital Kinshasa. There were about 10,000 Belgians.



France, which twice sent troops to Zaire in the 1970s, made clear it was not prepared to use its armed forces to prop up Mr. Mobutu, who has held an iron grip on the country for 26 years.

It condemned his decision to drop opposition leader Etienne Tshisekedi as prime minister, accusing him of renegeing on his promise to introduce democracy.

Belgium to pull out in a few weeks

Meanwhile Belgium said Wednesday it would withdraw its troops from Zaire in the next few weeks, after the evacuation of all Belgian nationals in the ravaged country had been completed.

COLUMN

4 rare lizards stolen from museum

WELLINGTON (AP) — New Zealand airport was placed on alert as officials sought to prevent three stolen rare lizards from joining the illicit overseas trade in reptiles. The prehistoric Tuatara lizards — New Zealand's most distinctive and the only survivor of its species on Earth — were stolen from a South Island Museum overnight Monday. The three juvenile lizards are worth about \$50,000 to overseas private collectors. They disappeared from the Southland Museum in Invercargill when the building's new infra-red security system failed. Officials at first believed an adult breeding female also had been stolen, but she emerged from a deep burrow later Tuesday. Curator Lindsay Hazley said customs and police officers had told him three weeks ago that an attempt could be made to steal some of the museum's 32 Tuatara lizards.

2 cheeseburgers and a big snake to go

VIENNA (R) — The prospect of fast food lured a giant python to a McDonald's hamburger restaurant in the Austrian capital, the daily newspaper Kurier has reported. Customers found the four-metre snake loomed quietly round a toilet bowl at the restaurant at the weekend. Police took the python to an animal shelter but have been unable to track down its owner.

Superstitious defendant delays French bomb trial

NICE, France (R) — The trial of five French people accused of staging racist bomb attacks was suspended when a superstitious defendant refused to appear, saying the stars were against him. Gilbert Hervochon, 70, refused to leave his prison cell, saying in a letter to the court it was an unlucky day to begin the trial. Mr. Hervochon, Nicolas Gorge and three others are being tried for murder in connection with the 1988 bombings of dormitories for immigrant workers in the Mediterranean towns of Cannes and Cagnes-sur-Mer. One person died and 19 were injured in the attacks. Mr. Hervochon and Mr. Gorge, members of the neo-Nazi French and European Nationalist Party which advocates "throwing Arabs into the sea," have already been found guilty of organising the attacks.

Paris firm offers home deliveries of condoms

PARIS (R) — First pizzas, now condoms — a Paris company has started offering home deliveries of rubber contraceptives. SOS-Préservatifs will deliver condoms to your doorstep from four in the afternoon to three in the morning. Deliveryman Jean Braler said afternoon and evening callers were usually people who found it embarrassing to buy condoms in chemists and supermarkets or needed personal advice. "For 10 p.m. onwards it's mostly people who have been to a night club or met someone at a cafe and have been caught in an emergency situation," he told French television.

'Beverly Hills madam' placed on probation

LOS ANGELES (R) — A woman known as the "Beverly Hills madam," who was alleged to have given police information her \$2,000-a-day prostitutes obtained from Middle East 'sheikhs' and millions in executive, was placed on 18 months probation Monday. Elizabeth Adams, 53, had faced up to six years in prison on charges that she used her \$1.5 million mansion above Sunset Boulevard to pimp and pander in the most lavish prostitution ring on the west coast. But prosecutors said they agreed to a plea bargain which kept Ms. Adams out of prison to avoid a long courtroom battle over her claim that she ran her call-girl ring with the tacit approval of Los Angeles Police. Ms. Adams said the authorities were also nervous she would divulge names of her high-paying clients. Names in the court documents were blacked out, but there were references to Middle East dignitaries. In the final deal, Ms. Adams pleaded guilty in Los Angeles Superior Court to one count of the sale of a person for immoral purposes.

Miyazawa's unlikely to form strong government

TOKYO (R) — Japan's ruling party chiefs were locked in a tribal battle Wednesday for strategic turf — key party and cabinet posts — diminishing incoming Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's chances of forming a strong government.

A grim-looking Miyazawa looked a clear loser at the end of the first round, the dividing up of executive control of the Liberal Democratic Party, LDP officials and pundits said.

After two of the three executive posts fell to rival factions,

Mr. Miyazawa was forced overnight to abandon plans to place his own candidate in the remaining position.

"Everyone but Miyazawa appears to be coming out on top," said an LDP headquarters official.

"The three party posts are regarded as just as important or more so than the cabinet because they control fund-raising and the drawing up of legislation," he said.

Mr. Miyazawa, 72, will take over from outgoing Premier Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday, after winning an LDP leadership race

fixed in advance by the real power running Japan, Shin Kanemaru.

In an almost annual event, barons of the five factions making up the LDP vie to place their loyal supporters in key posts.

Yet it is the largest faction run by veteran fixer Kanemaru and, to a lesser extent, ex-Premier Noboru Takeshita, that has the main say in who heads the government, who gets the prestige ministries and who occupies key LDP posts.

Ceremony at Indian shrine ends peacefully

AYODHYA, India (R) — Thousands of militant Hindus armed with daggers, tridents and knuckledusters converged in a disputed north Indian shrine Wednesday for a ceremony marked by tension and fiery speeches.

Hundreds of armed policemen watched the ceremony to mark the anniversary of the storming of the 16th century mosque when frenzied Hindus planted saffron flags atop its three domes.

"Thank God nothing happened," said Police Inspector Ramadhar Yadav standing barefoot inside the shrine beside statues of Rama, the legendary warrior king whose birthplace, Hindu say, lies under the mosque.

"We were told nothing would happen, but you can never tell," Inspector Yadav said as the 3,000-strong crowd, most wearing the saffron colour of martyrdom, began to disperse.

Last year, police defending the mosque opened fire on Hindu mobs who surged through their lines to try to tear down the building.

Sixteen people were killed in the most dramatic event of a campaign to build a temple to Rama on the site and that gave rise to Hindu-Muslim riots in which 2,000 people have died in the past two years.

Many in Wednesday's crowd were prepared for violence.

Anil Kumar Chaudhan, 21, showed off an eight-inch (20 cm) dagger strapped to his side. Another young man pulled a steel knuckleduster from under his belt.

"If we get an opportunity, we will storm the mosque," said the bearded Chaudhan, a saffron headband tied round his flowing hair.

Some militants carried steel tridents, symbol of the Hindu god Shiva. Others smeared vermilion paste on their foreheads to signify they were going to battle.

Japan urges North Korea to allow nuclear inspection

SEOUL (R) — Japan has told North Korea it will be difficult to normalise ties between the two countries unless Pyongyang allows international inspection of its nuclear facilities, Japan's ambassador to Seoul said Wednesday.

Ambassador Kenichi Yanagi, in a speech at the Korean Council of Foreign Relations in Seoul, said Tokyo had urged Pyongyang for the "prompt and unconditional" signing of an agreement permitting such an inspection.

"We emphasised to the North that, without a resolution of this problem, normal relations with the north will be hard to establish," he said.

The topic was raised in August during the fourth round of talks aimed at normalising ties between the two countries, he said.

Western and Japanese analysts believe North Korea is developing nuclear weapons.

"The issue of the nuclear development in North Korea is one that has great implication for Japan's own security as well," the ambassador said.

North Korea denies it is building the bomb and has insisted it

will not allow international inspection until U.S. nuclear arms are removed from South Korea.

Pyongyang has sought to establish full diplomatic ties with Japan, apparently in the hope of winning aid for its faltering economy.

Korea was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 until 1945 when the peninsula was split in half by the victors of World War II. Japan normalised relations with South Korea in 1965.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has cut off supplies of offensive weapons to North Korea at the request of South Korea, a leading Seoul newspaper said Wednesday.

The influential JoongAng Daily News quoted a senior government official as saying Moscow suspended arms sales to the North last year after establishing full diplomatic ties with South Korea.

"It was confirmed that there has been no sale of offensive weapons to the North since the Soviet Union accepted our request to halt the supply after the establishment of ties..." the official was quoted as saying.

Bush tightens economic noose around Haiti

WASHINGTON (AP) — Haiti's new leaders observed their first month in office Wednesday, faced with a virtually empty treasury and the prospect of stepped-up sanctions by the country's chief trading partner, the United States.

Under an order approved Tuesday by President Bush, all dealings with Haiti will be banned as of Nov. 5 with the exception of basic foods, essential medicines and commercial flights.

The State Department said that as a result of previous U.S. actions against the de facto government, established after a military coup toppled elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Caribbean country has virtually no hard currency.

"We think the effects of these additional measures will be felt very quickly," a department fact sheet said.

In Brussels Tuesday, Mr. Aristide urged the European Community (EC) to impose a trade embargo against Haiti. "Faced with criminal violence, one can answer with non-violence which can take the form of a total trade embargo," Assistant Secretary Bernard Aronson said Mr. Bush's announcement expands on sanctions already taken in compliance with an Organisation of American States (OAS) resolution.

The department said that in the essential areas of fuel, arms, ammunition and financial dealings with the Haitian government, "the embargo is already in effect: for all intents and purposes." It said these are the areas of greatest impact for Haiti.

The United States is by far Haiti's largest trading partner. Haiti receives 65 per cent of its imports from U.S. dealers and sells 85 per cent of its exports to the American market, Mr. Aronson said.

According to State Department figures, U.S. imports from Haiti totalled \$339 million last year and exports amounted to \$447 million.

Mr. Bush's executive order exempts food staples such as wheat, sugar, rice, flour and cooking oil. Mr. Aronson said commercial airline flights also were exempted to enable Haitians and Americans to leave the country.

Haiti's most acute short-term problem is lack of fuel. The country is totally dependent on imported oil and has received no shipments of oil products since Venezuela and Mexico cut off supplies three weeks ago.

Hong Kong might use force to deport boat people

HONG KONG (R) — Hong Kong hinted Wednesday it might have to use force to send home thousands of Vietnamese boat people who built their lives on an impossible dream of going to America.

Government refugee coordinator Clinton Leeks said that despite a new deal with Hanoi it could take up to three years to repatriate more than 50,000 Vietnamese who have no hope of settling in the West as they have been refused refugee status.

"We very much hope there will be no question of force," he told government-funded RTHK Radio.

"But in the end that depends on how well we're able to get the message through to these people that they are going back."

Telling boat people they were returning to poverty-plagued Vietnam, not heading for California, would be a tough job, said relief worker Adrie Van Gelderen.

"It's like knowing you have cancer but you don't want your doctor to say: 'Listen you have cancer and you have six months to go,'" he said.

Under a deal signed Tuesday, Hanoi dropped a veto on mass forced repatriation by agreeing to take back all boat people deemed

to have fled poverty rather than political persecution.

Vietnamese, some waving banners marked "USA don't abandon us," have staged frequent demonstrations in recent weeks against forced repatriation. Protest leaders have said boat people would kill themselves rather than live under communism.

"We have a problem there of changing... psychological attitudes. Some of them have been out of Vietnam for three years," said Mr. Leeks.

In the intervening three years they've been sitting in camps refusing to think anything about Vietnam at all. They're simply being thinking about America."

Hanoi refused to allow forced repatriation after a single flight in December 1989 when television pictures of riot police herding 51 bewildered boat people on to an aircraft provoked an international outcry led by the United States.

Mr. Van Gelderen, programme coordinator of International Social Service, said he would not be surprised if at least some boat people physically fought against being sent home.

"It's naive to think that people who have gone through all this to

get here would go back without a fight," he said.

Many boat people have risked a hazardous voyage across the South China Sea only to spend years cooped up in a desolate camp of steel bars surrounded by watch towers and barbed wire.

Vietnamese refused refugee status had no excuse for thinking they could go to the United States, said Mr. Van Gelderen.

"There is no bus to California any more and they have been told that from day one," he said.

"Some of these people may have told themselves just hang in here as long as you can and on compassionate grounds people will take you," he said.

"In the end you lose sight of reality and the truth becomes what you tell yourself."

Less than 5,000 of Hong Kong's boat people — population of more than 63,000 have won refugee status.

Mr. Van Gelderen had no doubt of the Hong Kong government's commitment to forced repatriation to solve a problem which has affected the colony since the 1975 of South Vietnam.

Mr. Leeks said two to three years was realistic for clearing the camps. "I hope it will be less than that but I think honestly after

waiting so long it would be foolish to rush it," he said.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese boat people fought a pitched battle with home-made weapons in Hong Kong's biggest camp Wednesday, but officials said it was a gang fight unconnected with a deal to start forced repatriation.

Prison guards in riot gear fired tear gas to break up about 200 Vietnamese fighting with knives and sharpened sticks, a spokesman for the Correctional Services Department said.

Spokesman Kenny Lam said the early morning fight, in which eight Vietnamese suffered minor injuries, appeared to have nothing to do with Tuesday's agreement between Britain and Vietnam allowing all boat people denied refugee status to be sent home from Hong Kong whether they like it or not.

"The cause of the fight was an argument over the use of a television set," he said. "We believe that it is an isolated event and nothing to do with the new agreement."

The fight, which lasted almost an hour, was at the Whitehead Camp where boat people have frequently staged protests.

Rebels reject Aquino's call for reconciliation

MANILA (R) — Philippine army rebels Tuesday rejected President Corason Aquino's call for reconciliation, saying the government must first take steps to reform a corrupt political system dominated by the elite.

A rebel statement circulated at a meeting of armed forces officers said meaningful political change was not possible if the military remained a protector of "a corrupt and treasonous status quo."

Mrs. Aquino, addressing the meeting attended by defence officials and senior military officers, urged rebel soldiers to give up, saying she was ready to offer them "reconciliation tempered with justice."

Mrs. Aquino thanked the officers for thwarting six coup attempts against her and for bowing to civilian supremacy.

In a statement circulated at the meeting after Mrs. Aquino left the dissident Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) said: "The truth is that our nation and our people have long and constantly been betrayed by its leaders."

"We have a governing class which either has no idea of where the national interest lies or, having an idea of it, consistently opts to ignore or even act in blatant transgression of it," said RAM, which almost toppled Mrs. Aquino in revolts in 1987 and 1989.

RAM called on the armed

forces not to allow themselves to be "the instrument by which the ruling elites maintain the status quo."

"It is this position of the ruling elites that sustains the social cancer," RAM said.

The statement was accompanied by a paper listing eight "talking points" proposed by RAM in talks with Armed Forces Chief General Lisandro Abadía on their possible surrender.

They included immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country, an end to graft and corruption, and clean elections.

Mrs. Aquino dismissed the threats from army rebels and Communist guerrillas fighting for a Marxist state.

"Today, the left and the right have been silenced, except for the hardest of the hard core," she said. "To those who wish to rejoin us, we extend the olive branch."

"Let them join us in aspiring for true reconciliation," she said. "But let it be reconciliation tempered with justice."

This reaffirmed her earlier statements that the rebels must face investigation for involvement in coup attempts.

Mrs. Aquino made no reference to fugitive coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan who told Manila journalists last weekend his group could launch a fresh uprising if the government ignored its demands for political reforms.